RF Exposure Report

(Part 2: Test Under Dynamic Transmission Condition)

FCC ID	**: 2AFZZ122G**
Equipment	**: Mobile Phone**
Brand Name	**: Xiaomi**
Model Name	**: 2201122G**
Applicantq	**: Xiaomi Communications Co., Ltd.**
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We, Sporton International (ShenZhen) Inc., would like to declare that the tested sample has been evaluated in accordance with the test procedures and has been in compliance with the applicable technical standards.

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History of this test report

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1 Introduction

The equipment under test (EUT) is a portable handset (FCC ID: 2AFZZ122G), it contains the Qualcomm modem supporting 2G/3G/4G technologies and 5G NR bands. Both of these modems are enabled with Qualcomm Smart Transmit feature to control and manage transmitting power in real time and to ensure at all times the time-averaged RF exposure is in compliance with the FCC requirement.

This purpose of the Part 2 report is to demonstrate the EUT complies with FCC RF exposure requirement under Tx varying transmission scenarios, thereby validity of Qualcomm Smart Transmit feature for FCC equipment authorization

For QUALCOMM Smart Transmitter mechanism is enabled for LTE/5G NR only for this device in this report.

The P_{limit} used in this report is determined in Part 0 report.

Refer to PART 1 SAR REPORT, for product description and terminology used in this report.

Test Lab Information

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2 Tx Varying Transmission Test Cases and Test Proposal

To validate time averaging feature and demonstrate the compliance in Tx varying transmission conditions, the following transmission scenarios are covered in Part 2 test:

1. During a time-varying Tx power transmission: To prove that the Smart Transmit feature accounts for Tx power variations in time accurately.
2. During a call disconnect and re-establish scenario: To prove that the Smart Transmit feature accounts for history of past Tx power transmissions accurately.
3. During technology/band handover: To prove that the Smart Transmit feature functions correctly during transitions in technology/band.
4. During DSI (Device State Index) change: To prove that the Smart Transmit feature functions correctly during transition from one device state (DSI) to another.
5. During antenna (or beam) switch: To prove that the Smart Transmit feature functions correctly during transitions in antenna (such as AsDiv scenario) or beams (different antenna array configurations).
6. SAR exposure switching between two active radios (radio1 and radio2): To prove that the Smart Transmit feature functions correctly and ensures total RF exposure compliance when exposure varies among SAR_radio1 only, SAR_radio1 + SAR_radio2, and SAR_radio2 only scenarios.

As described in Part 1 report, the RF exposure is proportional to the Tx power for a SAR -characterized wireless device. Thus, feature validation in Part 2 can be effectively performed through conducted and radiated power measurement. Therefore, the compliance demonstration under dynamic transmission conditions and feature validation are done in conducted/radiated power measurement setup for transmission scenario 1 through 8.

To add confidence in the feature validation, the time-averaged SAR measurements are also performed but only performed for transmission scenario 1 to avoid the complexity in SAR measurement (such as, for scenario 3 requiring change in SAR probe calibration file to accommodate different bands and/or tissue simulating liquid).

The strategy for testing in Tx varying transmission condition is outlined as follows:

- Demonstrate the total RF exposure averaged over FCC defined time windows does not exceed FCC's SAR limits, through <u>time-averaged power</u> measurements
  - Measure conducted Tx power (for f < 6GHz) versus time, and radiated Tx power (EIRP for f > 10GHz) versus time.
  - Convert it into RF exposure and divide by respective FCC limits to get normalized exposure versus time.
  - Perform running time-averaging over FCC defined time windows.
  - Demonstrate that the total normalized time-averaged RF exposure is less than 1 for all transmission scenarios at all times.

    Mathematical expression:

    - For sub-6 transmission only:

$$1g_or_10gSAR(t) = \frac{conducted_Tx_power(t)}{conducted_Tx_power_P_{limit}} * 1g_or_10gSAR_P_{limit}$$

(1a)

$$\frac{\frac{1}{T_{SAR}}\int_{t-T_{SAR}}^{t} 1g_or_10gSAR(t)dt}{FCC\ SAR\ limit} \leq 1 \quad (1b)$$

where, $conducted_Tx_power(t)$, $conducted_Tx_power_P_{limit}$, and $1g_or_10gSAR_P_{limit}$ correspond to the measured instantaneous conducted Tx power, measured conducted Tx power at P_{limit}, and measured *1gSAR or 10gSAR* values at P_{limit} corresponding to sub-6 transmission.

- Demonstrate the total RF exposure averaged over FCC defined time windows does not exceed FCC's SAR limits, through time-averaged SAR measurements. Note as mentioned earlier, this measurement is performed for transmission scenario 1 only.
  - For sub-6 transmission only, measure instantaneous SAR versus time; for LTE+ sub6 NR transmission, request low power (or all-down bits) on LTE so that measured SAR predominantly corresponds to sub6 NR.
  - Convert it into RF exposure and divide by respective FCC limits to obtain normalized exposure versus time.
  - Perform time averaging over FCC defined time window.
  - Demonstrate that the total normalized time-averaged RF exposure is less than 1 for transmission scenario 1 at all times.

    Mathematical expression:

    - For sub-6 transmission only:

$$1g_or_10gSAR(t) = \frac{pointSAR(t)}{pointSAR_P_{limit}} * 1g_or_10gSAR(t)_P_{limit} \quad (3a)$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{T_{SAR}}\int_{t-T_{SAR}}^{t} 1g_or_10gSAR(t)dt}{FCC\ SAR\ limit} \leq 1 \quad (3b)$$

where, $pointSAR(t)$, $pointSAR_P_{limit}$, and $1g_or_10gSAR_P_{limit}$ correspond to the measured instantaneous point SAR, measured point SAR at P_{limit}, and measured *1gSAR* or 10gSAR values at P_{limit} corresponding to sub-6 transmission.

NOTE: cDASY6 measurement system by Schmid & Partner Engineering AG (SPEAG) of Zurich, Switzerland measures relative E-field, and provides ratio of $\frac{[\mathrm{pointE(t)}]^2}{[\mathrm{pointE_input.power.limit}]^2}$ versus time.

3 SAR Time Averaging Validation Test Procedures

This chapter provides the test plan and test procedure for validating Qualcomm Smart Transmit feature for sub-6 transmission. The 100 seconds time window for operating *f* < 3GHz is used as an example to detail the test procedures in this chapter.

3.1 Test sequence determination for validation

Following the FCC recommendation, two test sequences having time-variation in Tx power are predefined for sub-6 (*f* < 6 GHz) validation:

- Test sequence 1: request EUT's Tx power to be at maximum power, measured P_{max}†, for 80s, then requesting for half of the maximum power, i.e., measured $P_{max}/2$, for the rest of the time.
- Test sequence 2: request EUT's Tx power to vary with time. This sequence is generated relative to measured P_{max}, measured P_{limit} and calculated $P_{reserve}$ (= measured P_{limit} in dBm - *Reserve_power_margin* in dB) of EUT based on measured P_{limit}.

The details for generating these two test sequences is described and listed in Appendix A.

NOTE: For test sequence generation, "measured Plimit" and "measured Pmax" are used instead of the "Plimit" specified in EFS entry and "Pmax" specified for the device, because Smart Transmit feature operates against the actual power level of the "Plimit" that was calibrated for the EUT. The "measured Plimit" accurately reflects what the feature is referencing to, therefore, it should be used during feature validation testing. The RF tune up and device-to-device variation are already considered in Part 0 report prior to determining Plimit.

3.2 Test configuration selection criteria for validating Smart Transmit feature

For validating Smart Transmit feature, this section provides a general guidance to select test cases. In practice, an adjustment can be made in test case selection. The justification/clarification may be provided.

3.2.1 Test configuration selection for time-varying Tx power transmission

The Smart Transmit time averaging feature operation is independent of bands, modes, and channels for a given technology. Hence, validation of Smart Transmit in one band/mode/channel per technology is sufficient.

The criteria for the selection are based on the P_{limit} values determined in Part 1 report. Select the band in each supported technology that corresponds to the P_{limit} value that is less than P_{max} for validating Smart Transmit.

Note this test is designed for single radio transmission scenario. If UE supports sub6 NR in both non-standalone (NSA) and standalone (SA) modes, then validation in time-varying Tx power transmission scenario described in this section needs to be performed in SA mode. Otherwise, it needs to be performed in NSA mode with LTE anchor set to low power. The choice between SA and NSA mode needs to also take into account the seletion criteria described below. In general, one mode out of the two modes (NSA or SA) is sufficient for this test.

3.2.2 Test configuration selection for change in call

The criteria to select a test configuration for call-drop measurement is:

- Select technology/band with least P_{limit} among all supported technologies/bands, and select the radio configuration (e.g., # of RBs, channel#) in this technology/band that corresponds to the highest *measured* 1gSAR at P_{limit} listed in Part 1 report.
- In case of multiple bands having same least P_{limit}, then select the band having the highest *measured* 1gSAR at P_{limit} in Part 1 report.

This test is performed with the EUT's Tx power requested to be at maximum power, the above band selection will result in Tx power enforcement (i.e., EUT forced to have Tx power at $P_{reserve}$) for longest duration in one FCC defined time window. The call change (call drop/reestablish) is performed during the Tx power enforcement duration (i.e., during the time when EUT is forced to have Tx power at $P_{reserve}$). One test is sufficient as the feature operation is independent of technology and band.

3.2.3 Test configuration selection for change in technology/band

The selection criteria for this measurement is, for a given antenna, to have EUT switch from a technology/band with lowest P_{limit} within the technology group (in case of multiple bands having the same P_{limit}, then select the band with highest *measured* 1gSAR at P_{limit}) to a technology/band with highest P_{limit} within the technology group, in case of multiple bands having the same P_{limit}, then select the band with lowest *measured* 1gSAR at P_{limit} in Part 1 report, or vice versa.

This test is performed with the EUT's Tx power requested to be at maximum power, the technology/band switch is performed during Tx power enforcement duration (i.e., during the time when EUT is forced to have Tx power at $P_{reserve}$).

3.2.4 Test configuration selection for change in DSI

The criteria to select a test configuration for DSI change test is

- Select a technology/band having the $P_{limit} < P_{max}$ within any technology and DSI group, and for the same technology/band having a different P_{limit} in any other DSI group. Note that the selected DSI transition need to be supported by the device.

This test is performed with the EUT's Tx power requested to be at maximum power in selected technology/band, and DSI change is conducted during Tx power enforcement duration (i.e., during the time when EUT is forced to have Tx power at $P_{reserve}$).

3.2.5 Test configuration selection for SAR exposure switching

If supported, the test configuration for SAR exposure switching should cover

1. SAR exposure switch when two active radios are in the same time window
2. SAR exposure switch when two active radios are in different time windows. One test with two active radios in any two different time windows is sufficient as Smart Transmit operation is the same for RF exposure switch in any combination of two different time windows.

The Smart Transmit time averaging operation is independent of the source of SAR exposure (for example, LTE vs. Sub6 NR) and ensures total time-averaged RF exposure compliance. Hence, validation of Smart Transmit in any one simultaneous SAR transmission scenario (i.e., one combination for LTE + Sub6 NR transmission) is sufficient, where the SAR exposure varies among SAR_{radio1} only, SAR_{radio1} + SAR_{radio2}, and SAR_{radio2} only scenarios.

The criteria to select a test configuration for validating Smart Transmit feature during SAR exposure switching scenarios is

- Select any two < 6GHz technologies/bands that the EUT supports simultaneous transmission (for example, LTE+ Sub6 NR).
- Among all supported simultaneous transmission configurations, the selection order is
  1. select one configuration where both P_{limit} of radio1 and radio2 is less than their corresponding P_{max}, preferably, with different P_{limits}. If this configuration is not available, then,
  2. select one configuration that has P_{limit} less than its P_{max} for at least one radio. If this can not be found, then,
  3. select one configuration that has P_{limit} of radio1 and radio2 greater than P_{max} but with least ($P_{limit} – P_{max}$) delta.

Test for one simultaneous transmission scenario is sufficient as the feature operation is the same.

3.2.6 Test configuration selection for change in time window

FCC specifies different time window for time averaging based on operation frequency. The criteria to select a test configuration for validating Smart Transmit feature and demonstrating the compliance during the change in time window is

- Select any technology/band that has operation frequency classified in one time window defined by FCC (such as 100-seconds time window), and its corresponding P_{limit} is less than P_{max} if possible.
- Select the 2nd technology/band that has operation frequency classified in a different time window defined by FCC (such as 60-seconds time window), and its corresponding P_{limit} is less than P_{max} if possible.
- It is preferred both P_{limit} values of two selected technology/band less than corresponding P_{max}, but if not possible, at least one of technologies/bands has its P_{limit} less than P_{max}.

This test is performed with the EUT's Tx power requested to be at maximum power in selected technology/band. Test for one pair of time windows selected is sufficient as the feature operation is the same.

3.3 Test procedures for conducted power measurements

This section provides general conducted power measurement procedures to perform compliance test under dynamic transmission scenarios described in Section 2. In practice, an adjustment can be made in these procedures. The justification/clarification may be provided.

3.3.1 Time-varying Tx power transmission scenario

This test is performed with the two pre-defined test sequences described in Section 3.1 for all the technologies and bands selected in Section 3.2.1. The purpose of the test is to demonstrate the effectiveness of power limiting enforcement and that the time-averaged SAR (corresponding time-averaged Tx power) does not exceed the FCC limit at all times (see Eq. (1a) and (1b)).

Test procedure

1. Measure P_{max}, measure P_{limit} and calculate $P_{reserve}$ (= measured P_{limit} in dBm – *Reserve_power_margin* in dB) and follow Section 3.1 to generate the test sequences for all the technologies and bands selected in Section 3.2.1. Both test sequence 1 and test sequence 2 are created based on measured P_{max} and measured P_{limit} of the EUT. Test condition to measure P_{max} and P_{limit} is:
   - □ Measure P_{max} with Smart Transmit <u>disabled</u> and callbox set to request maximum power.
   - □ Measure P_{limit} with Smart Transmit <u>enabled</u> and *Reserve_power_margin* set to 0 dB, callbox set to request maximum power.
2. Set *Reserve_power_margin* to actual (intended) value (1dB for this EUT based on Part 1 report) and reset power on EUT to enable Smart Transmit, establish radio link

in desired radio configuration, with callbox requesting the EUT's Tx power to be at pre-defined test sequence 1, measure and record Tx power versus time, and then convert the conducted Tx power into 1gSAR or 10gSAR value (see Eq. (1a)) using measured P_{limit} from above Step 1. Perform running time average to determine time-averaged power and 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time as illustrated in Figure 3-1 where using 100-seconds time window as an example.

NOTE: In Eq.(1a), instantaneous Tx power is converted into instantaneous 1gSAR or 10gSAR value by applying the measured worst-case 1gSAR or 10gSAR value at P_{limit} for the corresponding technology/band/antenna/DSI reported in Part 1 report.

NOTE: For an easier computation of the running time average, 0 dBm can be added at the beginning of the test sequences the length of the responding time window, for example, add 0dBm for 100-seconds so the running time average can be directly performed starting with the first 100-seconds data using excel spreadsheet. This technique applies to all tests performed in this Part 2 report for easier time-averaged computation using excel spreadsheet.

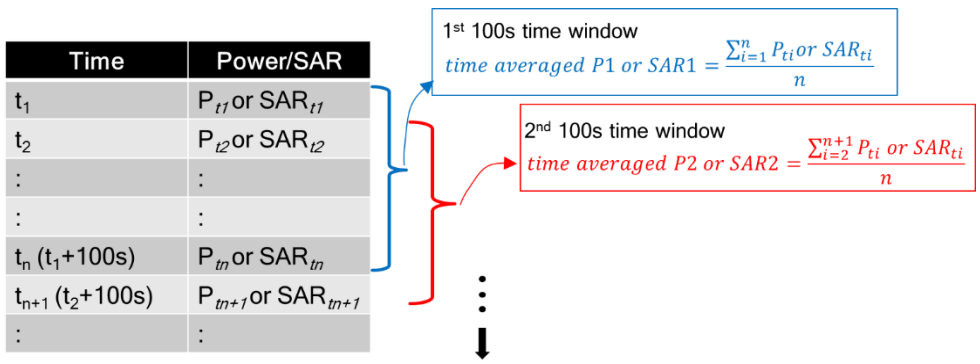

Figure 3-1 100s running average illustration

3. Make one plot containing:
   a. Instantaneous Tx power versus time measured in Step 2,
   b. Requested Tx power used in Step 2 (test sequence 1),
   c. Computed time-averaged power versus time determined in Step 2,
   d. Time-averaged power limit (corresponding to FCC SAR limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0W/kg for 10gSAR) given by

   $$Time\ avearged\ power\ limit = meas.P_{limit} + 10 \times \log(\frac{FCC\ SAR\ limit}{meas.SAR_Plimit}) \qquad (5a)$$

   where $meas.P_{limit}$ and $meas.SAR_Plimit$ correspond to measured power at P_{limit} and measured SAR at P_{limit}.
4. Make another plot containing:
   a. Computed time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time determined in Step 2
   b. FCC $1gSAR_{limit}$ of 1.6W/kg or FCC $10gSAR_{limit}$ of 4.0W/kg.

5. Repeat Steps 2 ~ 4 for pre-defined test sequence 2 and replace the requested Tx power (test sequence 1) in Step 2 with test sequence 2.
6. Repeat Steps 2 ~ 5 for all the selected technologies and bands.

The validation criteria are, at all times, the time-averaged power versus time shown in Step 3 plot shall not exceed the time-averaged power limit (defined in Eq. (5a)), in turn, the time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time shown in Step 4 plot shall not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR (i.e., Eq. (1b)).

3.3.2 Change in call scenario

This test is to demonstrate that Smart Transmit feature accurately accounts for the past Tx powers during time-averaging when a new call is established.

The call disconnect and re-establishment needs to be performed during power limit enforcement, i.e., when the EUT's Tx power is at $P_{reserve}$ level, to demonstrate the continuity of RF exposure management and limiting in call change scenario. In other words, the RF exposure averaged over any FCC defined time window (including the time windows containing the call change) doesn't exceed FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR.

Test procedure

1. Measure P_{limit} for the technology/band selected in Section 3.2.2. Measure P_{limit} with Smart Transmit <u>enabled</u> and *Reserve_power_margin* set to 0 dB, callbox set to request maximum power.
2. Set *Reserve_power_margin* to actual (intended) value and reset power on EUT to enable Smart Transmit.
3. Establish radio link with callbox in the selected technology/band.
4. Request EUT's Tx power at 0 dBm for at least one time window specified for the selected technology/band, followed by requesting EUT's Tx power to be at maximum power for about ~60 seconds, and then drop the call for ~10 seconds. Afterwards, re-establish another call in the same radio configuration (i.e., same technology/band/channel) and continue callbox requesting EUT's Tx power to be at maximum power for the remaining time of at least another full duration of the specified time window. Measure and record Tx power versus time. Once the measurement is done, extract instantaneous Tx power versus time, convert the measured conducted Tx power into 1gSAR or 10gSAR value using Eq. (1a), and then perform the running time average to determine time-averaged power and 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time.

   NOTE: In Eq.(1a), instantaneous Tx power is converted into instantaneous 1gSAR or 10gSAR value by applying the measured worst-case 1gSAR or 10gSAR value at P_{limit} for the corresponding technology/band/antenna/DSI reported in Part 1 report.

5. Make one plot containing: (a) instantaneous Tx power versus time, (b) requested power, (c) computed time-averaged power, (d) time-averaged power limit calculated using Eq.(5a).
6. Make another plot containing: (a) computed time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time, and (b) FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR.

The validation criteria are, at all times, the time-averaged power versus time shall not exceed the time-averaged power limit (defined in Eq.(5a)), in turn, the time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time shall not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR (i.e., Eq. (1b)).

3.3.3 Change in technology and band

This test is to demonstrate the correct power control by Smart Transmit during technology switches and/or band handovers.

Similar to the change in call test in Section 3.3.2, to validate the continuity of RF exposure limiting during the transition, the technology and band handover needs to be performed when EUT's Tx power is at $P_{reserve}$ level (i.e., during Tx power enforcement) to make sure that the EUT's Tx power from previous $P_{reserve}$ level to the new $P_{reserve}$ level (corresponding to new technology/band). Since the P_{limit} could vary with technology and band, Eq. (1a) can be written as follows to convert the instantaneous Tx power in 1gSAR or 10gSAR exposure for the two given radios, respectively:

$$1g_or_10gSAR_1(t) = \frac{conducted_Tx_power_1(t)}{conducted_Tx_power_P_{limit_1}} * 1g_or_10gSAR_P_{limit_1} \quad (6a)$$

$$1g_or_10gSAR_2(t) = \frac{conducted_Tx_power_2(t)}{conducted_Tx_power_P_{limit_2}} * 1g_or_10gSAR_P_{limit_2} \quad (6b)$$

$$\frac{1}{T_{SAR}}\left[\int_{t-T_{SAR}}^{t_1} \frac{1g_or_10gSAR_1(t)}{FCC\ SAR\ limit} dt + \int_{t-T_{SAR}}^{t} \frac{1g_or_10gSAR_2(t)}{FCC\ SAR\ limit} dt\right] \leq 1 \quad (6c)$$

where, *conducted_Tx_power_1(t)*, *conducted_Tx_power_*P_{limit_1}, and *1g_or_10gSAR_*P_{limit_1} correspond to the measured instantaneous conducted Tx power, measured conducted Tx power at P_{limit}, and measured *1gSAR* or *10gSAR* value at P_{limit} of technology1/band1; *conducted_Tx_power_2(t)*, *conducted_Tx_power_*$P_{limit_2}(t)$, and *1g_or_10gSAR_*P_{limit_2} correspond to the measured instantaneous conducted Tx power, measured conducted Tx power at P_{limit}, and measured *1gSAR* or *10gSAR* value at P_{limit} of technology2/band2. Transition from technology1/band1 to the technology2/band2 happens at time-instant 't_1'.

Test procedure

1. Measure P_{limit} for both the technologies and bands selected in Section 3.2.3. Measure P_{limit} with Smart Transmit <u>enabled</u> and *Reserve_power_margin* set to 0 dB, callbox set to request maximum power.
2. Set *Reserve_power_margin* to actual (intended) value and reset power on EUT to enable Smart Transmit
3. Establish radio link with callbox in first technology/band selected.
4. Request EUT's Tx power at 0 dBm for at least one time window specified for the selected technology/band, followed by requesting EUT's Tx power to be at maximum

power for about ~60 seconds, and then switch to second technology/band selected. Continue with callbox requesting EUT's Tx power to be at maximum power for the remaining time of at least another full duration of the specified time window. Measure and record Tx power versus time for the full duration of the test.

5. Once the measurement is done, extract instantaneous Tx power versus time, and convert the conducted Tx power into 1gSAR or 10gSAR value using Eq. (6a) and (6b) and corresponding measured P_{limit} values from Step 1 of this section. Perform the running time average to determine time-averaged power and 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time.

   NOTE: In Eq.(6a) & (6b), instantaneous Tx power is converted into instantaneous 1gSAR or 10gSAR value by applying the measured worst-case 1gSAR or 10gSAR value at P_{limit} for the corresponding technology/band/antenna/DSI reported in Part 1 report.

6. Make one plot containing: (a) instantaneous Tx power versus time, (b) requested power, (c) computed time-averaged power, (d) time-averaged power limit calculated using Eq.(5a).
7. Make another plot containing: (a) computed time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time, and (b) FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR.

The validation criteria are, at all times, the time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time shall not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR (i.e., Eq. (6c)).

3.3.4 Change in antenna

This test is to demonstrate the correct power control by Smart Transmit during antenna switches from one antenna to another. The test procedure is identical to Section 3.3.3, by replacing technology/band switch operation with antenna switch. The validation criteria are, at all times, the time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time shall not exceed FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR.

NOTE: If the EUT does not support antenna switch within the same technology/band, but has multiple antennas to support different frequency bands, then the antenna switch test is included as part of change in technology and band (Section 3.3.3) test.

3.3.5 Change in DSI

This test is to demonstrate the correct power control by Smart Transmit during DSI switches from one DSI to another. The test procedure is identical to Section 3.3.3, by replacing technology/band switch operation with DSI switch. The validation criteria are, at all times, the time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time shall not exceed FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR.

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3.3.6 Change in time window

This test is to demonstrate the correct power control by Smart Transmit during the change in averaging time window when a specific band handover occurs. FCC specifies time-averaging windows of 100s for Tx frequency < 3GHz, and 60s for Tx frequency between 3GHz and 6GHz.

To validate the continuity of RF exposure limiting during the transition, the band handover test needs to be performed when EUT handovers from operation band less than 3GHz to greater than 3GHz and vice versa. The equations (3a) and (3b) in Section 2 can be written as follows for transmission scenario having change in time window,

$$1gSAR_1(t) = \frac{conducted_Tx_power_1(t)}{conducted_Tx_power_P_{limit_1}} * 1g_or\ 10g_SAR_P_{limit_1} \qquad (7a)$$

$$1gSAR_2(t) = \frac{conducted_Tx_power_2(t)}{conducted_Tx_power_P_{limit_2}} * 1g_or\ 10g_SAR_P_{limit_2} \qquad (7b)$$

$$\frac{1}{T1_{SAR}}\left[\int_{t-T1_{SAR}}^{t_1} \frac{1g_or\ 10g_SAR_1(t)}{FCC\ SAR\ limit} dt\right] + \frac{1}{T2_{SAR}}\left[\int_{t-T2_{SAR}}^{t} \frac{1g_{or}10g_SAR_2(t)}{FCC\ SAR\ limit} dt\right] \leq 1 \qquad (7c)$$

where, *conducted_Tx_power_1(t)*, *conducted_Tx_power_*P_{limit_1}*(t)*, and *1g_ or 10g_SAR_*P_{limit_1} correspond to the instantaneous Tx power, conducted Tx power at P_{limit}, and compliance *1g_ or 10g_SAR* values at P_{limit_1} of band1 with time-averaging window '$T1_{SAR}$'; *conducted_Tx_power_2(t)*, *conducted_Tx_power_*P_{limit_2}*(t)*, and *1g_ or 10g_SAR_*P_{limit_2} correspond to the instantaneous Tx power, conducted Tx power at P_{limit}, and compliance *1g_ or 10g_SAR* values at P_{limit_2} of band2 with time-averaging window '$T2_{SAR}$'. One of the two bands is less than 3GHz, another is greater than 3GHz. Transition from first band with time-averaging window '$T1_{SAR}$' to the second band with time-averaging window '$T2_{SAR}$' happens at time-instant 't_1'.

Test procedure

1. Measure P_{limit} for both the technologies and bands selected in Section 3.2.6. Measure P_{limit} with Smart Transmit <u>enabled</u> and *Reserve_power_margin* set to 0 dB, callbox set to request maximum power.
2. Set *Reserve_power_margin* to actual (intended) value and enable Smart Transmit

Transition from 100s time window to 60s time window, and vice versa

1. Establish radio link with callbox in the technology/band having 100s time window selected in Section 3.2.6.
2. Request EUT's Tx power to be at 0 dBm for at least 100 seconds, followed by requesting EUT's Tx power to be at maximum power for about ~140 seconds, and then switch to second technology/band (having 60s time window) selected in Section 3.2.6. Continue with callbox requesting EUT's Tx power to be at maximum power for about ~60s in this second technology/band, and then switch back to the first technology/band. Continue with callbox requesting EUT's Tx power to be at maximum power for at least another 100s. Measure and record Tx power versus time for the entire duration of the test.
3. Once the measurement is done, extract instantaneous Tx power versus time, and convert the conducted Tx power into 1gSAR or 10gSAR value (see Eq. (7a) and (7b))

using corresponding technology/band Step 1 result, and then perform 100s running average to determine time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time. Note that in Eq.(7a) & (7b), instantaneous Tx power is converted into instantaneous 1gSAR or 10gSAR value by applying the worst-case 1gSAR or 10gSAR value tested in Part 1 for the selected technologies/bands at P_{limit}.

4. Make one plot containing: (a) instantaneous Tx power versus time measured in Step 4.
5. Make another plot containing: (a) instantaneous 1gSAR versus time determined in Step 5, (b) computed time-averaged 1gSAR versus time determined in Step 5, and (c) corresponding regulatory $1gSAR_{limit}$ of 1.6W/kg or $10gSAR_{limit}$ of 4.0W/kg.

Transition from 60s time window to 100s time window, and vice versa

1. Establish radio link with callbox in the technology/band having 60s time window selected in Section 3.2.6.
2. Request EUT's Tx power to be at 0 dBm for at least 60 seconds, followed by requesting EUT's Tx power to be at maximum power for about ~80 seconds, and then switch to second technology/band (having 100s time window) selected in Section 3.2.6. Continue with callbox requesting EUT's Tx power to be at maximum power for about ~100s in this second technology/band, and then switch back to the first technology/band. Continue with callbox requesting EUT's Tx power to be at maximum power for the remaining time for a total test time of 500 seconds. Measure and record Tx power versus time for the entire duration of the test.
3. Repeat above Step 5~7 to generate the plots

The validation criteria is, at all times, the time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time shall not exceed the regulatory $1gSAR_{limit}$ of 1.6W/kg or $10gSAR_{limit}$ of 4.0W/kg

3.3.7 SAR exposure switching

This test is to demonstrate that Smart Transmit feature is accurately accounts for switching in exposures among SAR from radio1 only, SAR from both radio1 and radio2, and SAR from radio2 only scenarios, and ensures total time-averaged RF exposure complies with the FCC limit. Here, radio1 represents primary radio (for example, LTE anchor in a NR non-standalone mode call) and radio2 represents secondary radio (for example, sub6 NR). The detailed test procedure for SAR exposure switching in the case of LTE+ sub6 NR non-standalone mode transmission scenario is provided in Appendix B.2.

Test procedure:

1. Measure conducted Tx power corresponding to P_{limit} for radio1 and radio2 in selected band. Test condition to measure conducted P_{limit} is:
   - □ Establish device in call with the callbox for radio1 technology/band. Measure conducted Tx power corresponding to radio1 P_{limit} with Smart Transmit <u>enabled</u> and *Reserve_power_margin* set to 0 dB, callbox set to request maximum power.

- Repeat above step to measure conducted Tx power corresponding to radio2 $\underline{P_{limit}}$. If radio2 is dependent on radio1 (for example, non-standalone mode of sub6 NR requiring radio1 LTE as anchor), then establish radio1 + radio2 call with callbox, and request all down bits for radio1 LTE. In this scenario, with callbox requesting maximum power from radio2 sub6 NR, measured conducted Tx power corresponds to radio2 $\underline{P_{limit}}$ (as radio1 LTE is at all-down bits)

2. Set *Reserve_power_margin* to actual (intended) value, with EUT setup for radio1 + radio2 call. In this description, it is assumed that radio2 has lower priority than radio1. Establish device in radio1+radio2 call, and request all-down bits or low power on radio1, with callbox requesting EUT's Tx power to be at maximum power in radio2 for at least one time window. After one time window, set callbox to request EUT's Tx power to be at maximum power on radio1, i.e., all-up bits. Continue radio1+radio2 call with both radios at maximum power for at least one time window, and drop (or request all-down bits on) radio2. Continue radio1 at maximum power for at least one time window. Record the conducted Tx power for both radio1 and radio2 for the entire duration of this test.
3. Once the measurement is done, extract instantaneous Tx power versus time for both radio1 and radio2 links. Convert the conducted Tx power for both these radios into 1gSAR or 10gSAR value (see Eq. (6a) and (6b)) using corresponding technology/band P_{limit} measured in Step 1, and then perform the running time average to determine time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time.
4. Make one plot containing: (a) instantaneous Tx power versus time measured in Step 2.
5. Make another plot containing: (a) instantaneous 1gSAR versus time determined in Step 3, (b) computed time-averaged 1gSAR versus time determined in Step 3, and (c) corresponding regulatory $1gSAR_{limit}$ of 1.6W/kg or $10gSAR_{limit}$ of 4.0W/kg.

The validation criteria is, at all times, the time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time shall not exceed the regulatory $1gSAR_{limit}$ of 1.6W/kg or $10gSAR_{limit}$ of 4.0W/kg.

3.4 Test procedure for time-varying SAR measurements

This section provides general time-varying SAR measurement procedures to perform compliance test under dynamic transmission scenarios described in Section 2. In practice, an adjustment can be made in these procedures. The justification/clarification may be provided.

To perform the validation through SAR measurement for transmission scenario 1 described in Section 2, the "path loss" between callbox antenna and EUT needs to be calibrated to ensure that the EUT Tx power reacts to the requested power from callbox in a radiated call. It should be noted that when signaling in closed loop mode, protocol-level power control is in play, resulting in EUT not solely following callbox TPC (Tx power control) commands. In other words, EUT response has many dependencies (RSSI, quality of signal, path loss variation, fading, etc.,) other than just TPC commands. These dependencies have less impact in conducted setup (as it is a controlled environment and the path loss can be very well calibrated) but have significant impact on radiated testing in an uncontrolled environment, such as SAR test setup. Therefore, the deviation in EUT Tx power from callbox requested power is expected, however the time-averaged SAR should not exceed FCC SAR requirement at all times as Smart Transmit controls Tx power at EUT.

The following steps are for time averaging feature validation through SAR measurement:

1. "Path Loss" calibration: Place the EUT against the phantom in the worst-case position determined based on Section 3.2.1. For each band selected, prior to SAR measurement, perform "path loss" calibration between callbox antenna and EUT. Since the SAR test environment is not controlled and well calibrated for OTA (Over the Air) test, extreme care needs to be taken to avoid the influence from reflections. The test setup is described in Section 6.1.
2. Time averaging feature validation:
   - i For a given radio configuration (technology/band) selected in Section 3.2.1, enable Smart Transmit and set *Reserve_power_margin* to 0 dB, with callbox to request maximum power, perform area scan, conduct pointSAR measurement at peak location of the area scan. This point SAR value, $pointSAR_P_{limit}$, corresponds to point SAR at the measured P_{limit} (i.e., measured P_{limit} from the EUT in Step 1 of Section 3.3.1).
   - ii Set *Reserve_power_margin* to actual (intended) value and reset power on EUT to enable Smart Transmit. Note, if *Reserve_power_margin* cannot be set wirelessly, care must be taken to re-position the EUT in the exact same position relative to the SAM phantom as in above Step 2.i. Establish radio link in desired radio configuration, with callbox requesting the EUT's Tx power at power levels described by test sequence 1 generated in Step 1 of Section 3.3.1, conduct point SAR measurement versus time at peak location of the area scan determined in Step 2.i of this section. Once the measurement is done, extract instantaneous point SAR vs time data, *pointSAR(t)*, and convert it into instantaneous 1gSAR or 10gSAR vs. time using Eq. (3a), re-written below:

$$1g_or_10gSAR(t) = \frac{pointSAR(t)}{pointSAR_P_{limit}} * 1g_or_10gSAR_P_{limit}$$

where, *pointSAR_P*$_{limit}$ is the value determined in Step 2.i, and *pointSAR(t)* is the instantaneous point SAR measured in Step 2.ii, $1g_or_10gSAR_P_{limit}$ is the measured 1gSAR or 10gSAR value listed in Part 1 report.

iii Perform 100s running average to determine time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time.

iv Make one plot containing: (a) time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time determined in Step 2.iii of this section, (b) FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR.

v Repeat 2.ii ~ 2.iv for test sequence 2 generated in Step 1 of Section 3.3.1.

vi Repeat 2.i ~ 2.v for all the technologies and bands selected in Section 3.2.1.

The time-averaging validation criteria for SAR measurement is that, at all times, the time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR versus time shall not exceed FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR (i.e., Eq. (3b)).

4 Test Configurations

4.1 WWAN (sub-6) transmission

The Plimit values, corresponding to SAR_design_target, for technologies and bands supported by EUT are derived in Part 0 report and summarized in Table 4-1. Note all P_{limit} power levels entered in Table 4-1 correspond to average power levels after accounting for duty cycle in the case of TDD modulation schemes (for e.g., LTE TDD & 5G NR TDD).

For EFS version 16 (or higher), secondary radio (5G NR FR1) can get up to 100% reserve factor irrespective of reserve_power_margin setting. So, in the below analysis, replace 75% with 100% reserve factor in case of EFS version 16 (or higher).

Table 4-1: P_{limit} for supported technologies and bands (P_{limit} in EFS file)

LAT Antenna

Band	Antenna	Head DSI 1	Hotspot DSI 5	Body Worn Sensor Off DSI 4	Sensor On DSI 2	Pmax*
LTE Band 7	Ant 0	34.70	18.00	30.90	19.00	21.0
LTE Band 7	Ant 3	32.00	19.50	27.00	19.50	24.5
LTE Band 12	Ant 0	33.40	29.40	31.80	24.50	24.5
LTE Band 17	Ant 0	33.40	29.40	31.80	24.50	24.5
LTE Band 13	Ant 0	33.70	30.10	33.00	24.50	24.5
LTE Band 2	Ant 3	31.50	21.50	27.30	21.50	24.7
LTE Band 25	Ant 3	31.50	21.50	27.30	21.50	24.7
LTE Band 5	Ant 0	34.80	27.20	30.70	24.50	24.5
LTE Band 26	Ant 0	34.80	27.20	30.70	24.50	24.5
LTE Band 4	Ant 0	20.50	28.00	31.50	21.50	21.5
LTE Band 4	Ant 3	31.50	22.00	27.30	22.00	24.7
LTE Band 66	Ant 0	20.50	28.00	31.50	21.50	21.5
LTE Band 66	Ant 3	31.50	22.00	27.30	22.00	24.7
LTE Band 38	Ant 0	18.6	26.10	32.70	19.50	19.5
LTE Band 38	Ant 3	32.50	19.70	27.40	19.70	22.7
LTE Band 41	Ant 0	18.6	26.10	32.70	19.50	19.5
LTE Band 41	Ant 3	32.50	19.70	27.40	19.70	22.7
LTE Band 42	Ant 12	18.0	22.50	27.9	18.00	19.0
LTE Band 48	Ant 12	15.5	15.5	23.80	15.5	16.5
FR1 n5	Ant 0	31.80	28.20	30.60	24.50	24.5
FR1 n7	Ant 0	37.60	20.00	33.20	20.00	23.0
FR1 n7	Ant 3	31.50	18.50	29.40	18.50	22.5
FR1 n66	Ant 0	35.50	27.90	31.50	22.00	23.0
FR1 n66	Ant 3	29.50	22.00	28.90	22.00	23.0
FR1 n38	Ant 0	32.70	17.50	35.10	17.50	21.5
FR1 n38	Ant 3	30.30	17.50	28.70	17.50	22.5
FR1 n41	Ant 0	32.70	17.50	35.10	17.50	21.5
FR1 n41	Ant 3	30.30	18.50	28.70	18.50	22.5
FR1 n77	Ant 12	35.40	18.70	26.10	18.70	23.7
FR1 n78 PC2	Ant 12	37.70	18.00	27.30	18.00	25.0
FR1 n78 PC3	Ant 12	37.70	18.00	27.30	18.00	23.7

UAT Antenna

Band	Antenna	Head DSI 1	Hotspot DSI 5	Body Worn Sensor Off DSI 4	Sensor On DSI 2	Pmax*
LTE Band 7	Ant 4	17.50	17.50	30.10	17.50	23.5
LTE Band 7	Ant 5	21.00	20.00	20.00	23.00	23.0
LTE Band 7	Ant 7	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.0
LTE Band 12	Ant 1	21.20	21.20	24.20	24.20	24.2
LTE Band 17	Ant 1	21.20	21.20	24.20	24.20	24.2
LTE Band 13	Ant 1	20.50	20.20	27.20	24.20	24.2
LTE Band 2	Ant 4	14.50	16.00	27.80	19.50	22.5
LTE Band 25	Ant 4	15.50	16.00	27.80	19.50	22.5
LTE Band 5	Ant 1	21.20	21.20	28.40	24.00	24.0
LTE Band 26	Ant 1	21.20	21.20	29.40	24.00	24.0
LTE Band 4	Ant 4	15.50	16.50	27.70	21.00	22.5
LTE Band 4	Ant 5	19.00	19.00	21.00	23.00	23.0
LTE Band 66	Ant 4	16.50	16.50	27.70	21.00	22.5
LTE Band 66	Ant 5	19.00	19.00	21.00	23.00	23.0
LTE Band 38	Ant 4	16.50	16.50	27.40	16.50	20.5
LTE Band 38	Ant 5	20.00	18.00	19.00	21.00	21.0
LTE Band 41	Ant 4	16.50	16.50	27.40	16.50	20.5
LTE Band 41	Ant 5	20.00	18.00	19.00	21.00	21.0
LTE Band 42	Ant 10	17.20	17.20	32.10	19.20	22.2
LTE Band 42	Ant 11	22.30	25.40	29.00	18.50	18.5
LTE Band 42	Ant 13	26.90	17.70	20.7	17.70	21.7
LTE Band 48	Ant 10	14.50	14.50	28.10	16.50	19.5
LTE Band 48	Ant 11	15.0	15.0	26.80	16.0	16.0
LTE Band 48	Ant 13	25.40	18.00	26.40	18.00	20.0
FR1 n5	Ant 1	21.20	21.20	22.20	24.20	24.2
FR1 n7	Ant 4	16.50	19.50	31.50	19.50	24.5
FR1 n7	Ant 5	20.50	20.50	20.50	21.50	21.5
FR1 n66	Ant 4	18.50	18.50	28.30	21.50	24.5
FR1 n66	Ant 5	17.50	17.50	19.50	20.50	20.5
FR1 n38	Ant 4	18.50	18.50	29.90	18.50	24.5
FR1 n38	Ant 5	25.40	21.50	21.50	23.00	23.0
FR1 n41	Ant 4	19.50	19.50	29.90	19.50	24.5
FR1 n41	Ant 5	26.40	21.50	21.50	23.00	23.0
FR1 n77	Ant 10	16.20	16.50	28.10	18.20	24.2
FR1 n77	Ant 11	21.70	21.70	21.70	23.70	23.7
FR1 n77	Ant 13	26.10	16.50	24.50	16.50	23.7
FR1 n78 PC2	Ant 10	16.50	16.50	26.80	19.50	25.5
FR1 n78 PC2	Ant 11	23.00	23.00	23.00	25.00	25.0
FR1 n78 PC2	Ant 13	29.30	17.20	25.20	17.20	25.0
FR1 n78 PC3	Ant 10	16.50	16.50	26.80	19.50	24.2
FR1 n78 PC3	Ant 11	23.00	23.00	23.00	25.00	23.7
FR1 n78 PC3	Ant 13	29.30	17.20	25.20	17.20	23.7

Note:

1. *Pmax is used for RF tune up procedure. The maximum allowed output power is equal to Pmax +Total uncertainty.
2. All P_{limit} power levels entered in the Table correspond to average power levels after accounting for duty cycle in the case TDD modulation schemes (for e.g., LTE TDD).
3. The following table is duty cycle and factor used for calculating time average power.
4. LTE Band 7 at Antenna 7 is only active When at CA mode.

FDD/TDD	Duty Cycle	Time average calculation factor(dB)
FDD LTE	100%	0.0
TDD LTE	63.30%	-2.0
NR FDD/TDD	100%	0.0

<uncertainty>

Uncertainty dB (k=2)	Freq<3GHz		Freq≥3GHz	
	Main Ant	Aux Ant	Main Ant	Aux Ant
Total uncertainty	1.0	1.5	1.5	2.0

Supported Band	Main Ant	Aux Ant
LTE B5/12/13/17/26	Mian Ant 0	Aux Ant 1
LTE B42/48	Mian Ant 10	Aux Ant 11/12/13
LTE B2/4/7/25/38/41/66	Mian Ant 3	Aux Ant 0/4/5/7
5G NR n5	Mian Ant 0	Aux Ant 1
5G NR n7/38/41/66	Mian Ant 4	Aux Ant 0/3/5
5G NR n77/78	Mian Ant 10	Aux Ant 11/12/13

Note：For QUALCOMM Smart Transmitter mechanism is enabled for LTE/5G NR only.

Antenna

UAT Antenna	ANT1 & ANT4 & ANT5 & ANT10 & ANT11 & ANT13& ANT7
LAT Antenna	ANT0 & ANT3 & ANT12

5GNR FR1 SA/NSA mode

Antenna configuration	5G FR1 SA mode	5G FR1 NSA mode
ANT0	n5 / n7 / n38 / n41 / n66	n5 / n7 / n66
ANT1	n5	n5
ANT3	n7 / n38 / n41 / n66	n7 / n66
ANT4	n7 / n38 / n41 / n66	n7 / n66
ANT5	n7/n38/n41/n66	n7 /n66
ANT10	n77/n78	n78
ANT11	n77/n78	n78
ANT12	n77/n78	n78
ANT13	n77/n78	n78

LTE Inter-band Uplink CA combination

ULCA	PCC		SCC	
	Band	ANT port	Band	ANT port
4A-7A	4	Ant0/Ant3/Ant4/Ant5	7	Ant0/Ant3/Ant4/Ant5

*Pmax is used for RF tune up procedure. The maximum allowed output power is equal to Pmax +Total uncertainty.

Maximum target power, Pmax, is configured in NV settings in EUT to “limit maximum transmitting power”. This power is converted into “peak power in NV settings for TDD schemes”. The EUT maximum allowed output power is equal to Pmax +Total uncertainty. EFS file Plimit level will compare to Pmax, when Plimit is high than Pmax, the power will be limited to Pmax power level.

**All Plimit power levels entered in the Table correspond to average power levels after accounting for duty cycle in the case TDD modulation schemes (for e.g., LTE TDD).

Based on selection criteria described in Section 3.2.1, the selected technologies/bands for testing time-varying test sequences are listed in Table 4-1, the *Reserve_power_margin* (dB) for 2AFZZ122G is set to 1dB in EFS, and is used in Part 2 test.

The radio configurations used in Part 2 test for selected technologies, bands, DSIs and antennas are listed in Table 4-2. The corresponding worst-case radio configuration 1gSAR or 10gSAR values for selected technology/band/DSI are extracted from Part 1 report and are listed in the last column of Table 4-1.

Based on equations (1a) and (3a), it is clear that Part 2 testing outcome is normalized quantity, which implies that it can be applied to any radio configuration within a selected technology/band/DSI. Thus, as long as applying the worst-case SAR obtained from the worst radio configuration in Part 1 testing to calculate time-varying SAR exposure in equations (1a) and (3a), the accuracy in compliance demonstration remains the same.

Table 4-2: Radio configurations selected for Part 2 test

Test case #	Test scenario	Tech	Band	Ant	DSI	Channel	Freq (MHz)	BW (MHz)	RB size	RB offset	mode	position	Position details	Part 1, SAR@Plimit 1g or 10g SAR (W/kg)
1	Time-Varying	LTE	25	4	1	26340	1880	20	1	0	QPSK	Right Tilted	0mm	0.522
2		LTE	41	5	1	40620	2593	20	1	0	QPSK	Right Cheek	0mm	0.367
3		5G NR	n7	4	1	507000	2535	40	1	1	DFT-15,QPSK	Right Tilted	0mm	0.526
4		5G NR	n41	5	4	518598	2592.99	100	1	1	DFT-30,QPSK	Back	15mm	0.066
5	Call Drop	LTE	25	4	1	26340	1880	20	1	0	QPSK	Right Tilted	0mm	0.522
6	DSI Switch	LTE	41	5	1	40620	2593	20	1	0	QPSK	Right Cheek	0mm	0.367
		LTE	41	5	5	40620	2593	20	1	0	QPSK	Left Side	10mm	0.198
7	Change in Time Window (100-60-100s)	LTE	66	3	5	132572	1770	20	1	0	QPSK	Bottom side	10mm	0.857
		LTE	42	10	5	42590	3500	20	1	0	QPSK	Top side	10mm	0.354
8	Change in Time Window (60-100-60s)	LTE	42	10	5	42590	3500	20	1	0	QPSK	Top side	10mm	0.354
		LTE	66	3	5	132572	1770	20	1	0	QPSK	Bottom side	10mm	0.857
9	EN-DC SAR vs SAR	LTE	66	3	5	132572	1770	20	1	0	QPSK	Bottom side	10mm	0.857
		5G NR	n78	10	5	650000	3750	100	135	69	DFT-30,QPSK	Top side	10mm	0.362

Note that the EUT has a several DSI states to manage power for different RF exposure conditions, detail DSI states and trigger conditions shown on the following table, the maximum 1gSAR/or 10gSAR among all exposure scenarios is used in Smart Transmit feature for time averaging operation.

Trigger Conditions

Exposure conditions		Trigger Conditions	DSI	Antenna
Head(4G/NR)	touch&tilt 15deg	Receiver on	1	UAT
Head(4G/NR)	touch&tilt 15deg	Receiver on	1	LAT
Hotspot(4G/NR)	10 mm	Hotspot on	5	UAT
Hotspot(4G/NR)	10 mm	Hotspot on	5	LAT
Body Worn(4G/NR)	15 mm	Sensor off	4	UAT
Body Worn(4G/NR)	15 mm	Sensor off	4	LAT
Extremity(4G/NR)	0 mm	Sensor on	3	UAT
Extremity(4G/NR)	0 mm	Sensor on	2	LAT
Extremity(4G/NR)	Sensor Trigger Distance -1mm	Sensor off	4	UAT
Extremity(4G/NR)	Sensor Trigger Distance -1mm	Sensor off	4	LAT

SAR design Target:

Band	Antenna	Head DSI 1	Hotspot DSI 5	Body Worn DSI 4	Extremity DSI 2
LTE Band 7	Ant 0	0.78	0.13	0.78	1.63
LTE Band 7	Ant 3	0.87	0.35	0.87	1.83
LTE Band 12	Ant 0	0.87	0.87	0.87	1.83
LTE Band 17	Ant 0	0.87	0.87	0.87	1.83
LTE Band 13	Ant 0	0.87	0.87	0.87	1.83
LTE Band 2	Ant 3	0.87	0.79	0.87	1.83
LTE Band 25	Ant 3	0.87	0.79	0.87	1.83
LTE Band 5	Ant 0	0.87	0.87	0.87	1.83
LTE Band 26	Ant 0	0.87	0.87	0.87	1.83
LTE Band 4	Ant 0	0.04	0.78	0.78	1.63
LTE Band 4	Ant 3	0.87	0.81	0.87	1.83
LTE Band 66	Ant 0	0.04	0.78	0.78	1.63
LTE Band 66	Ant 3	0.87	0.81	0.87	1.83
LTE Band 38	Ant 0	0.05	0.78	0.78	1.63
LTE Band 38	Ant 3	0.87	0.43	0.87	1.83
LTE Band 41	Ant 0	0.05	0.78	0.78	1.63
LTE Band 41	Ant 3	0.87	0.43	0.87	1.83
LTE Band 42	Ant 12	0.01	0.69	0.69	1.45
LTE Band 48	Ant 12	0.00	0.22	0.69	1.45
FR1 n5	Ant 0	0.87	0.87	0.87	1.83
FR1 n7	Ant 0	0.78	0.27	0.78	1.63
FR1 n7	Ant 3	0.78	0.30	0.78	1.63
FR1 n66	Ant 0	0.78	0.78	0.78	1.63
FR1 n66	Ant 3	0.87	0.69	0.87	1.83
FR1 n38	Ant 0	0.78	0.13	0.78	1.63
FR1 n38	Ant 3	0.78	0.52	0.78	1.63
FR1 n41	Ant 0	0.78	0.13	0.78	1.63
FR1 n41	Ant 3	0.78	0.52	0.78	1.63
FR1 n77	Ant 12	0.69	0.61	0.69	1.45
FR1 n78 HPUE	Ant 12	0.69	0.54	0.69	1.45

Band	Antenna	Head DSI 1	Hotspot DSI 5	Body Worn DSI 4	Extremity DSI 3
LTE Band 7	Ant 4	0.54	0.17	0.78	1.63
LTE Band 7	Ant 5	0.60	0.23	0.06	1.63
LTE Band 7	Ant 7	0.17	0.36	0.14	1.63
LTE Band 12	Ant 1	0.39	0.42	0.24	1.63
LTE Band 17	Ant 1	0.39	0.42	0.24	1.63
LTE Band 13	Ant 1	0.40	0.47	0.78	1.63
LTE Band 2	Ant 4	0.44	0.20	0.78	1.63
LTE Band 25	Ant 4	0.44	0.20	0.78	1.63
LTE Band 5	Ant 1	0.27	0.42	0.78	1.63
LTE Band 26	Ant 1	0.27	0.42	0.78	1.63
LTE Band 4	Ant 4	0.45	0.15	0.78	1.63
LTE Band 4	Ant 5	0.67	0.24	0.11	1.63
LTE Band 66	Ant 4	0.45	0.15	0.78	1.63
LTE Band 66	Ant 5	0.67	0.24	0.11	1.63
LTE Band 38	Ant 4	0.38	0.12	0.78	1.63
LTE Band 38	Ant 5	0.34	0.18	0.05	1.63
LTE Band 41	Ant 4	0.38	0.12	0.78	1.63
LTE Band 41	Ant 5	0.34	0.18	0.05	1.63
LTE Band 42	Ant 10	0.66	0.33	0.78	1.63
LTE Band 42	Ant 11	0.69	0.69	0.69	1.45
LTE Band 42	Ant 13	0.69	0.25	0.25	1.45
LTE Band 48	Ant 10	0.74	0.41	0.78	1.63
LTE Band 48	Ant 11	0.28	0.16	0.69	1.45
LTE Band 48	Ant 13	0.69	0.36	0.69	1.45
FR1 n5	Ant 1	0.48	0.57	0.30	1.63
FR1 n7	Ant 4	0.49	0.30	0.87	1.83
FR1 n7	Ant 5	0.77	0.53	0.07	1.63
FR1 n66	Ant 4	0.51	0.25	0.87	1.83
FR1 n66	Ant 5	0.49	0.32	0.07	1.63
FR1 n38	Ant 4	0.87	0.29	0.87	1.83
FR1 n38	Ant 5	0.78	0.44	0.06	1.63
FR1 n41	Ant 4	0.87	0.29	0.87	1.83
FR1 n41	Ant 5	0.78	0.44	0.06	1.63
FR1 n77	Ant 10	0.56	0.30	0.78	1.63
FR1 n77	Ant 11	0.58	0.52	0.17	1.45
FR1 n77	Ant 13	0.69	0.28	0.69	1.45
FR1 n78 HPUE	Ant 10	0.65	0.34	0.78	1.63
FR1 n78 HPUE	Ant 11	0.59	0.66	0.25	1.45
FR1 n78 HPUE	Ant 13	0.69	0.35	0.69	1.45

Based on the selection criteria described in Section 3.2, the radio configurations for the Tx varying transmission test cases listed in Section 2 are:

1. Technologies and bands for time-varying Tx power transmission: The test case 1~4 listed in Table 4-2 are selected to test with the test sequences defined in Section 3.1 in both time-varying conducted power measurement and time-varying SAR measurement.
2. Technology and band for change in call test: The test case 5 listed in Table 4-2 are selected for performing the call drop test in conducted power setup. LTE Band 25 having the lowest P_{limit} among all technologies and bands
3. Technologies and bands for change in DSI: The test case 6 listed in Table 4-2 is selected for DSI switch test by establishing a call in LTE Band 41 in DSI=1, and then handing over to DSI = 5 exposure scenario in conducted power setup.
4. Technologies and bands for change in time-window/antenna: The test case 7~8 listed in Table 4-2 is selected for time window switch between 60s window (LTE Band 42) and 100s window (LTE Band 66) in conducted power setup. LTE Band 42 is using different antenna from LTE Band 66, so this test also address the antenna change.
5. Technologies and bands for switch in SAR exposure: The test case 9 listed in Table 4-2 are selected for SAR exposure switching test in one of the supported simultaneous WWAN transmission scenario, i.e., LTE + 5G NR active in the same 100s time window, in conducted power setup.

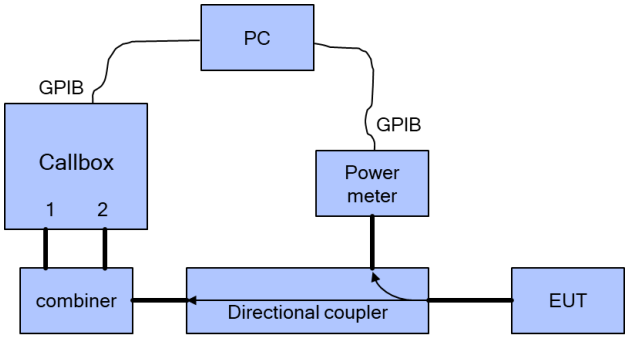
5 Conducted Power Test Results for Sub-6 Smart Transmit Feature Validation

5.1 Measurement setup

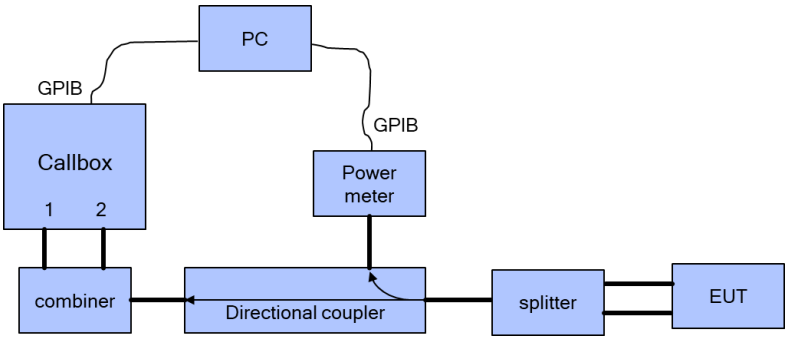
The Rohde & Schwarz CMW500 callbox is used in this test. The test setup schematic are shown in Figures 5-1. For single antenna measurement, one port (RF1 COM) of the callbox is connected to the RF port of the EUT using a directional coupler. For antenna & technology switch measurement, two ports (RF1 COM and RF3 COM) of the callbox used for signaling two different technologies are connected to a combiner, which is in turn connected to a directional coupler. The other end of the directional coupler is connected to a splitter to connect to two RF ports of the EUT corresponding to the two antennas of interest. In both the setups, power meter is used to tap the directional coupler for measuring the conducted output power of the EUT. For time averaging validation test (Section 3.3.1), call drop test (Section 3.3.2), and DSI switch test (Section 3.3.4), only RF1 COM port of the callbox is used to communicate with the EUT. For technology/band switch measurement (Section. 3.3.3), both RF1 COM and RF3 COM port of callbox are used to switch from one technology communicating on RF1 COM port to another technology communicating on RF3 COM port. All the path losses from RF port of EUT to the callbox RF COM port and to the power meter are calibrated and automatically entered as offsets in the callbox and the power meter via test scripts on the PC used to control callbox and power meter.

Sub6 NR test setup:
The Keysight UXM E7515B callbox is used in this test. The test setup schematic are shown in Figures 5-1. For single antenna measurement, one port (RF1 COM) of the callbox is connected to the RF port of the EUT using a directional coupler.

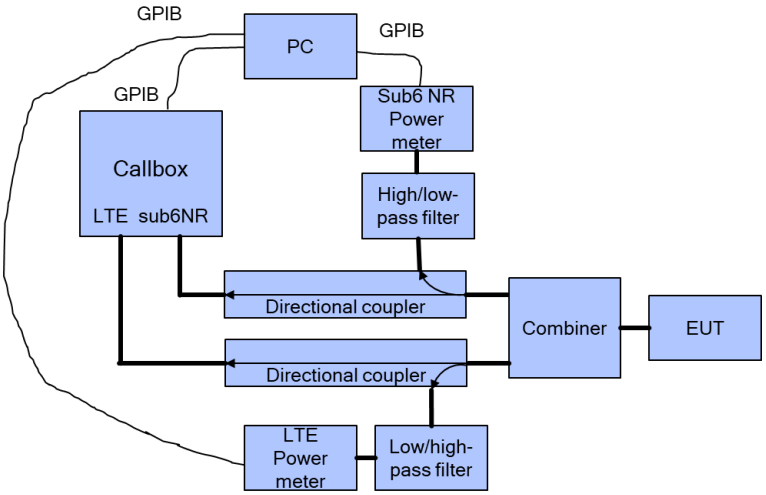
LTE+5G NR test setup:
The Keysight UXM E7515B callbox is used in this test. If LTE conducted port and 5G NR conducted port are same on this EUT (i.e., they share the same antenna), therefore, low-/high-pass filter are used to separate LTE and 5G NR signals for power meter measurement via directional couplers, as shown in below Figure 5-1 C (Appendix F – Test Setup Photo).
All the path losses from RF port of DUT to the callbox RF COM port and to the power meter are calibrated and automatically entered as offsets in the callbox and the power meter via test scripts on the PC used to control callbox and power meter.



(a)



(b)



(c)

Figure 5-1 Conducted power measurement setup

Both the callbox and power meter are connected to the PC using GPIB cables. Two test scripts are custom made for automation, and the test duration set in the test scripts is 500 seconds.

For time-varying Tx power measurement, the PC runs the 1st test script to send GPIB commands to control the callbox's requested power versus time, while at the same time to record the conducted power measured at EUT RF port using the power meter. The commands sent to the callbox to request power are:

- 0dBm for 100 seconds
- test sequence 1 or test sequence 2 (defined in Section 3.1 and generated in Section 3.2.1), for 360 seconds
- stay at the last power level of test sequence 1 or test sequence 2 for the remaining time.

Power meter readings are periodically recorded every 100ms. A running average of this measured Tx power over 100 seconds is performed in the post-data processing to determine the 100s-time averaged power.

For call drop, technology/band/antenna switch, and DSI switch tests, after the call is established, the callbox is set to request the EUT's Tx power at 0dBm for 100 seconds while simultaneously starting the 2nd test script runs at the same time to start recording the Tx power measured at EUT RF port using the power meter. After the initial 100 seconds since starting the Tx power recording, the callbox is set to request maximum power from the EUT for the rest of the test. Note that the call drop/re-establish, or technology/band/antenna switch or DSI switch is manually performed when the Tx power of EUT is at $P_{reserve}$ level. See Section 3.3 for detailed test procedure of call drop test, technology/band/antenna switch test and DSI switch test.

5.2 P_{limit} and P_{max} measurement results

The measured P_{limit} for all the selected radio configurations given in Table 4-2 are listed in below Table 5-1. P_{max} was also measured for radio configurations selected for testing time-varying Tx power transmission scenarios in order to generate test sequences following the test procedures in Section 3.1.

Table 5-1: Measured P_{limit} and P_{max} of selected radio configurations

Test case #	Test scenario	Tech	Band	Ant	DSI	Channel	Freq (MHz)	BW (MHz)	RB size	RB offset	mode	position	Position details	Plimit EFS setting(dBm)	target pmax (dBm)	measured plimit (dBm)	measured pmax (dBm)
1	Time-Varying	LTE	25	4	1	26340	1880	20	1	0	QPSK	Right Tilted	0mm	15.5	22.5	15.4	22.4
2		LTE	41	5	1	40620	2593	20	1	0	QPSK	Right Cheek	0mm	20	21	19.3	20.3
3		5G NR	n7	4	1	507000	2535	40	1	1	DFT-15,QPSK	Right Tilted	0mm	16.5	24.5	17.1	24.2
4		5G NR	n41	5	4	518598	2592.99	100	1	1	DFT-30,QPSK	Back	15mm	21.5	23	20	22.5
5	Call Drop	LTE	25	4	1	26340	1880	20	1	0	QPSK	Right Tilted	0mm	15.5	22.5	15.4	22.4
6	DSI Switch	LTE	41	5	1	40620	2593	20	1	0	QPSK	Right Cheek	0mm	20	21	19.3	20.3
		LTE	41	5	5	40620	2593	20	1	0	QPSK	Left Side	10mm	18	21	17.4	20.3
7	Change in Time Window (100-60-100s)	LTE	66	3	5	132572	1770	20	1	0	QPSK	Bottom side	10mm	22	24.7	22.1	25.1
		LTE	42	10	5	42590	3500	20	1	0	QPSK	Top side	10mm	17.2	22.2	17.4	22.4
8	Change in Time Window (60-100-60s)	LTE	42	10	5	42590	3500	20	1	0	QPSK	Top side	10mm	17.2	22.2	17.4	22.4
		LTE	66	3	5	132572	1770	20	1	0	QPSK	Bottom side	10mm	22	24.7	22.1	25.1
9	EN-DC SAR vs SAR	LTE	66	3	5	132572	1770	20	1	0	QPSK	Bottom side	10mm	22	24.7	22.1	25.1
		5G NR	n78	10	5	650000	3750	100	135	69	DFT-30,QPSK	Top side	10mm	16.5	24.2	16.4	23.2

Note:

1. The uncertainty of Pmax is +/-Total uncertainty as provided by manufacturer.

5.3 Time-varying Tx power measurement results

The measurement setup is shown in Figures 5-1(a) and 5-1(c). The purpose of the time-varying Tx power measurement is to demonstrate the effectiveness of power limiting enforcement and that the time-averaged Tx power when represented in time-averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR values does not exceed FCC limit as shown in Eq. (1a) and (1b), rewritten below:

$$1g_or_10gSAR(t) = \frac{conducted_Tx_power(t)}{conducted_Tx_power_P_{limit}} * 1g_or_10gSAR_P_{limit} \quad (1a)$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{T_{SAR}}\int_{t-T_{SAR}}^{t} 1g_or_10gSAR(t)dt}{FCC\ SAR\ limit} \leq 1 \quad (1b)$$

where, $conducted_Tx_power(t)$, $conducted_Tx_power_P_{limit}$, and $1g_or_10gSAR_P_{limit}$ correspond to the measured instantaneous conducted Tx power, measured conducted Tx power at P_{limit}, and measured *1gSAR* and *10gSAR* values at P_{limit} reported in Part 1 test (listed in Table 4-2 of this report as well).

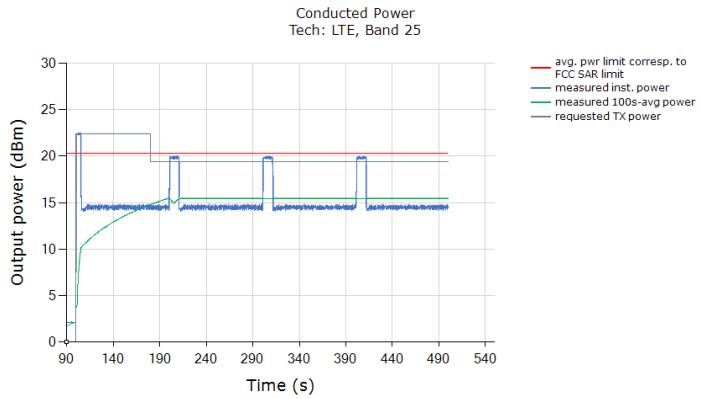
Following the test procedure in Section 3.3, the conducted Tx power measurement for all selected configurations are reported in this section. In all the conducted Tx power plots, the dotted line represents the requested power by callbox (test sequence 1 or test sequence 2), the blue curve represents the instantaneous conducted Tx power measured using power meter, the green curve represents time-averaged power and red line represents the conducted power limit that corresponds to FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR.

Similarly, in all the 1g or 10gSAR plots (when converted using Eq. (1a)), the green curve represents the 100s/60s-time averaged 1gSAR or 10gSAR value calculated based on instantaneous 1gSAR or 10gSAR; and the red line limit represents the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR or 4.0 W/kg for 10gSAR.

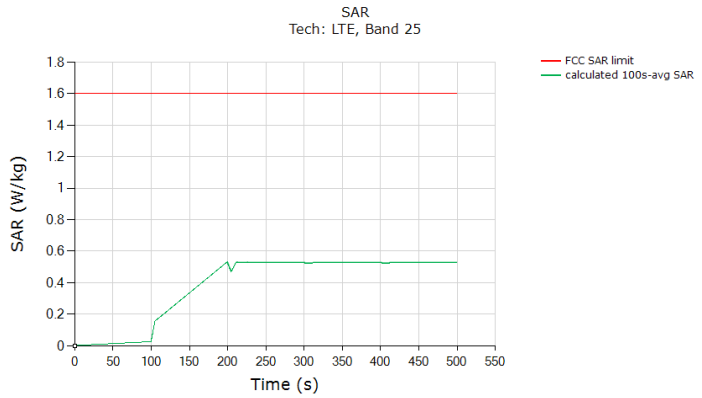
The power limiting enforcement is effective in all the tests, and the time-averaged 1gSAR does not exceed the SAR design target +Total uncertainty for all the tested technologies/bands. Therefore, Qualcomm Smart Transmit time averaging feature is validated.

5.3.1 LTE Band 25

Test result for test sequence 1:

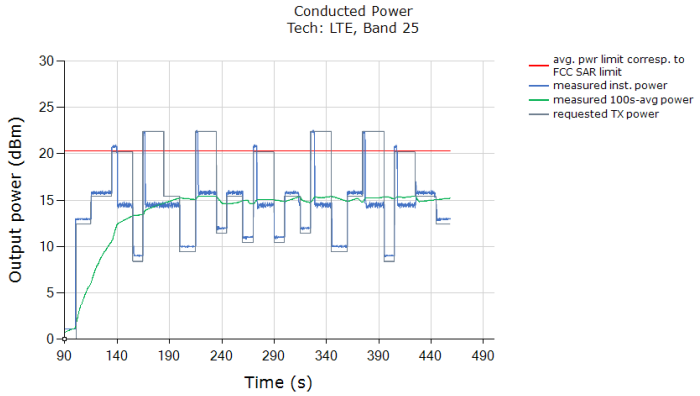


Above time-averaged conducted Tx power is converted/calculated into time-averaged 1gSAR using Equation (1a) and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged 1gSAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR:

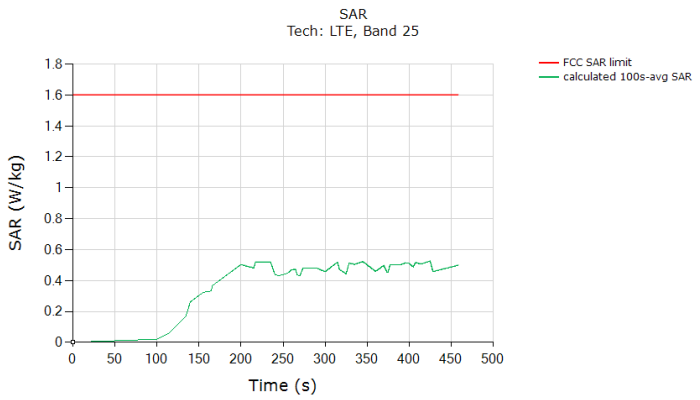


	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.532
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) does not exceed measured SAR at Plimit +Total uncertainty	

Test result for test sequence 2:



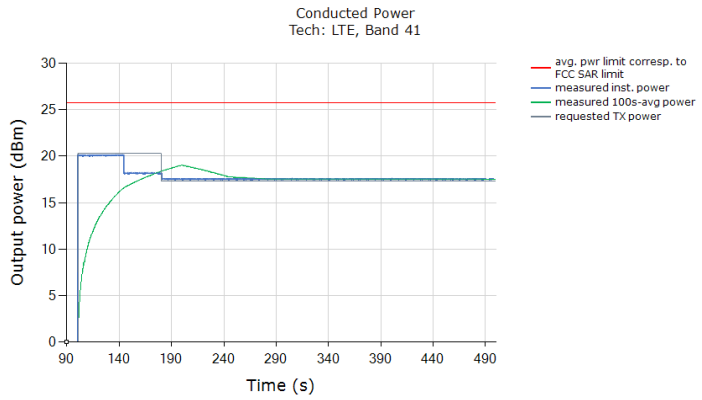
Above time-averaged conducted Tx power is converted/calculated into time-averaged 1gSAR using Equation (1a) and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged 1gSAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR:



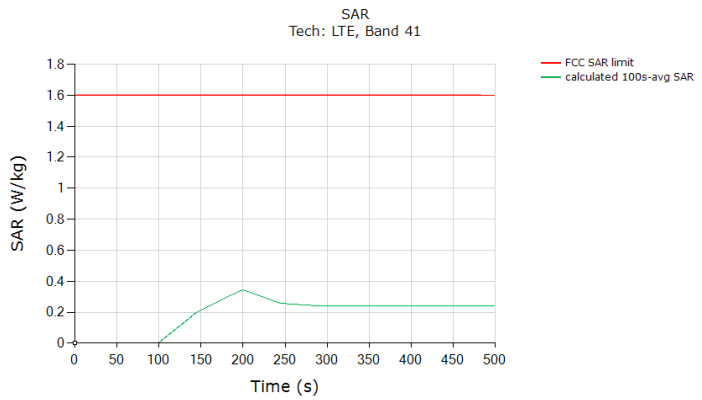
	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.525
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) does not exceed measured SAR at Plimit +Total uncertainty	

5.3.2 LTE Band 41

Test result for test sequence 1:

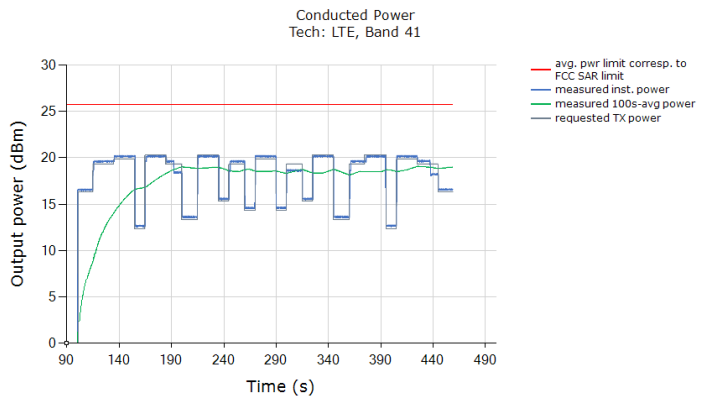


Above time-averaged conducted Tx power is converted/calculated into time-averaged 1gSAR using Equation (1a) and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged 1gSAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR:

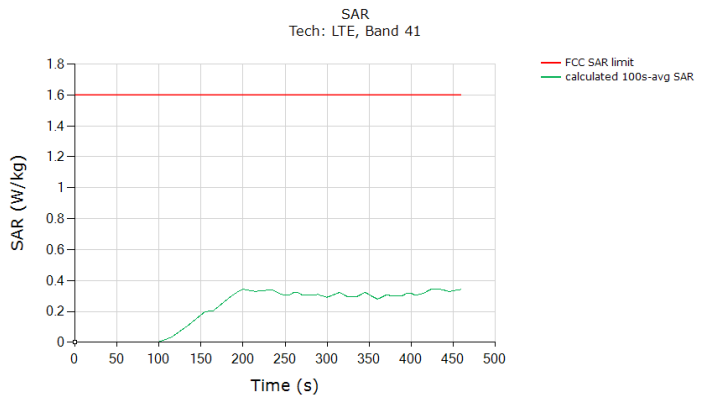


	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.344
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) does not exceed measured SAR at Plimit +Total uncertainty	

Test result for test sequence 2:



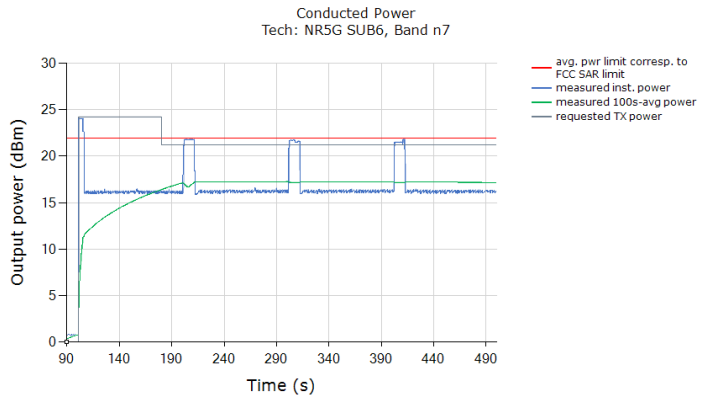
Above time-averaged conducted Tx power is converted/calculated into time-averaged 1gSAR using Equation (1a) and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged 1gSAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR:



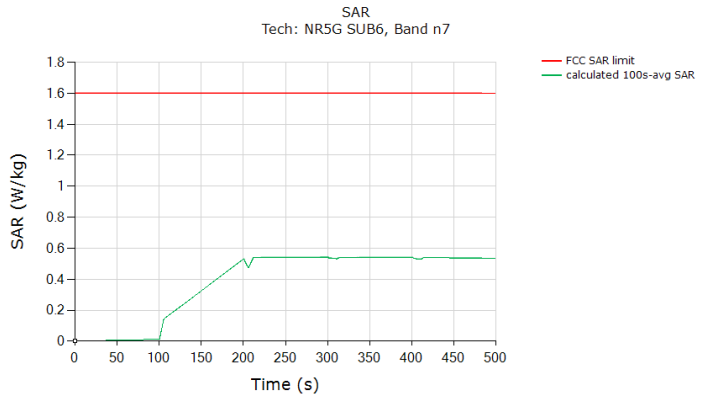
	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.347
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) does not exceed measured SAR at Plimit +Total uncertainty	

5.3.3 5G NR FR1 N7 SA

Test result for test sequence 1:

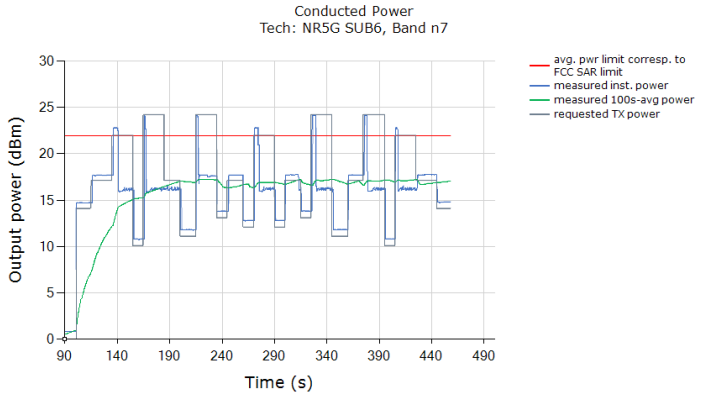


Above time-averaged conducted Tx power is converted/calculated into time-averaged 1gSAR using Equation (1a) and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged 1gSAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR:

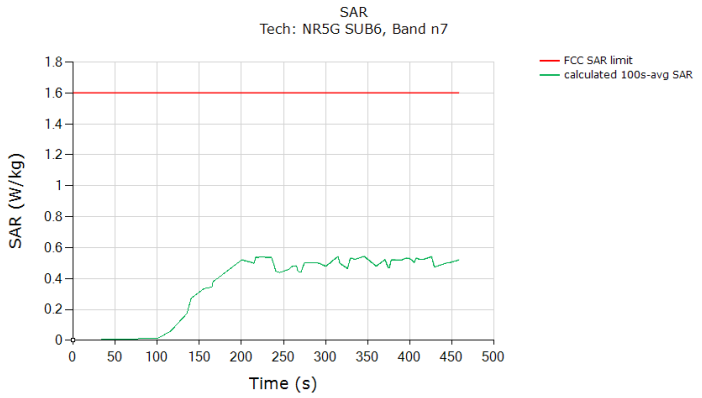


	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.542
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) does not exceed measured SAR at Plimit +Total uncertainty	

Test result for test sequence 2:



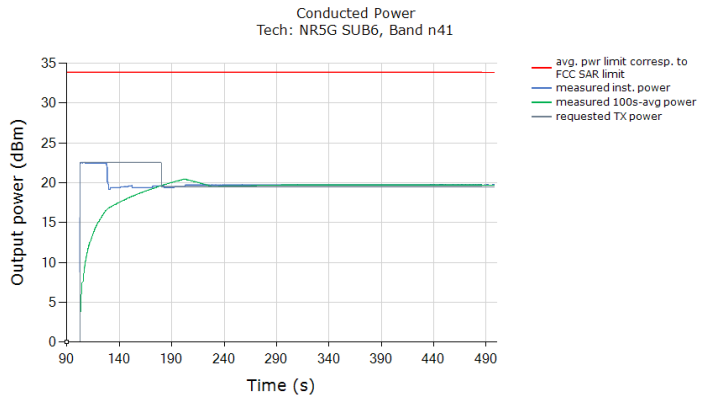
Above time-averaged conducted Tx power is converted/calculated into time-averaged 1gSAR using Equation (1a) and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged 1gSAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR:



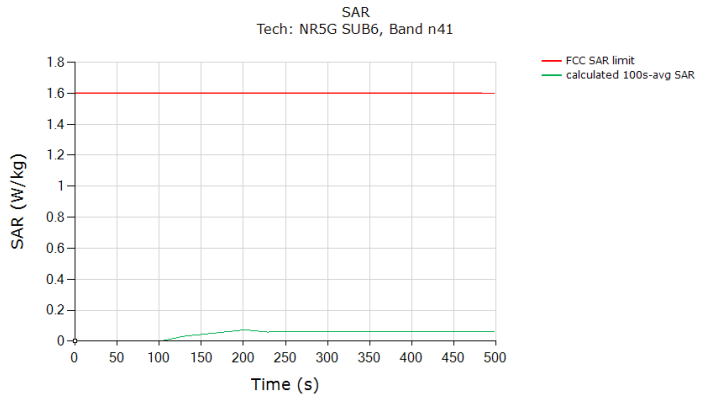
	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.542
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) does not exceed measured SAR at Plimit +Total uncertainty	

5.3.4 5G NR FR1 N41 SA

Test result for test sequence 1:

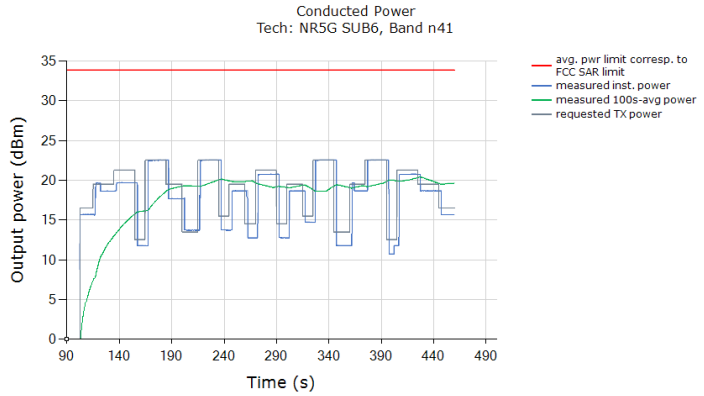


Above time-averaged conducted Tx power is converted/calculated into time-averaged 1gSAR using Equation (1a) and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged 1gSAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR:

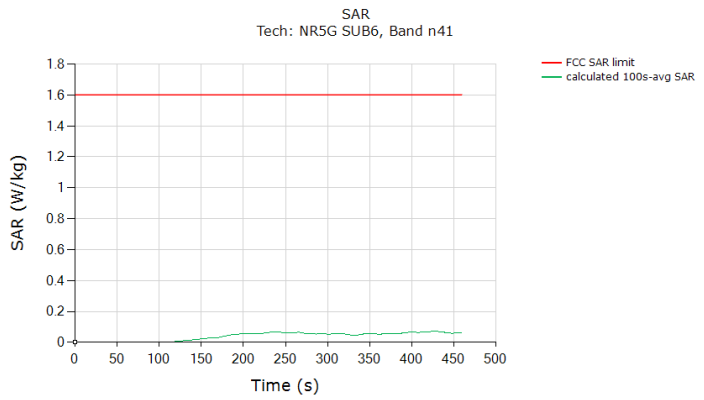


	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.073
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) does not exceed measured SAR at Plimit +Total uncertainty	

Test result for test sequence 2:



Above time-averaged conducted Tx power is converted/calculated into time-averaged 1gSAR using Equation (1a) and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged 1gSAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR:



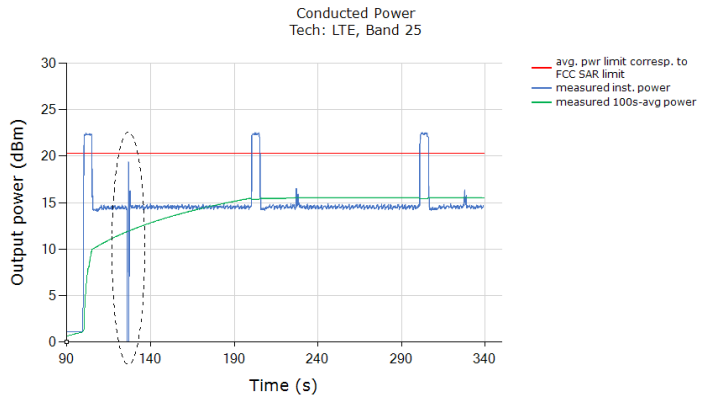
	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.072
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) does not exceed measured SAR at Plimit +Total uncertainty	

5.4 Change in Call Test Results

This test was measured with LTE Band 25, DSI=1, and with callbox requesting maximum power. The call drop was manually performed when the EUT is transmitting at $P_{reserve}$ level as shown in the plot below (dotted black region). The measurement setup is shown in Figure 5-1. The detailed test procedure is described in Section 3.3.2.

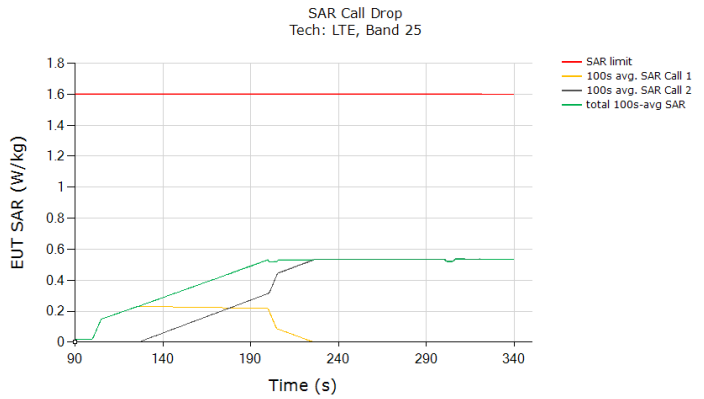
Call drop test result:

Plot 1: Measured Tx power (dBm) versus time shows that the transmitting power kept the same $P_{reserve}$ level of LTE Band 25 after the call was re-established:



Plot Notes: … The conducted power plot shows expected Tx transition.

Plot 2: Above time-averaged conducted Tx power is converted/calculated into time-averaged 1gSAR using Equation (1a) and plotted below to demonstrate that the time-averaged 1gSAR versus time does not exceed the FCC limit of 1.6 W/kg for 1gSAR:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.535
Validated	

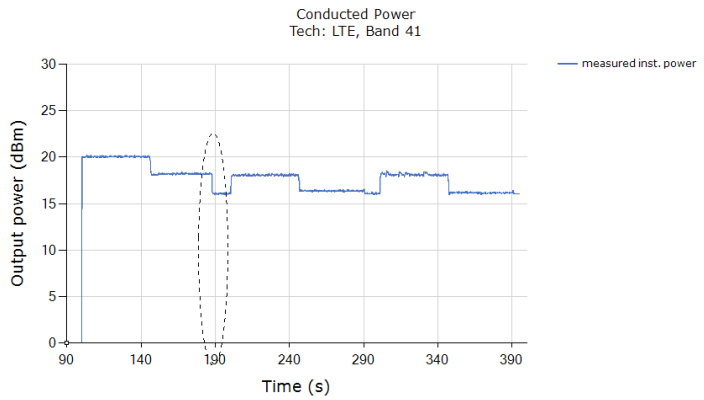
The test result validated the continuity of power limiting in Change in Call scenario.

5.5 Change in DSI test results

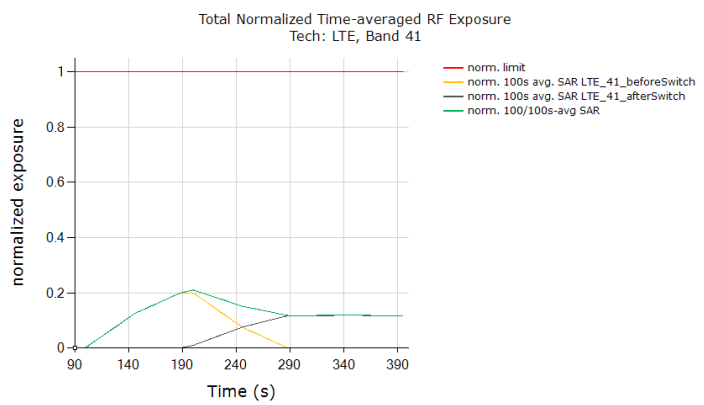
This test was conducted with callbox requesting maximum power, and with DSI switch from LTE Band 41 DSI=1 to DSI = 5. Following procedure detailed in Section 3.3.5 using the measurement setup shown in Figure 5-1(a) and (c), the DSI switch was performed when the EUT is transmitting at $P_{reserve}$ level as shown in the plot below (dotted black circle).

Test result for change in DSI:

Plot 1: Measured Tx power (dBm) versus time shows that the transmitting power changed when DSI=1 switches to DSI = 5.



Plot 2: All the time-averaged conducted Tx power measurement results were converted into time-averaged normalized SAR values using Equation (6a), (6b) and (6c), and plotted below to demonstrate that the normalized time-averaged RF exposure does not exceed the FCC limit of 1.0:



	Exposure Ratio
FCC normalized Exposure Ratio limit	1.0
Max 100s-time averaged normalized Exposure Ratio (green curve)	0.210
Validated	

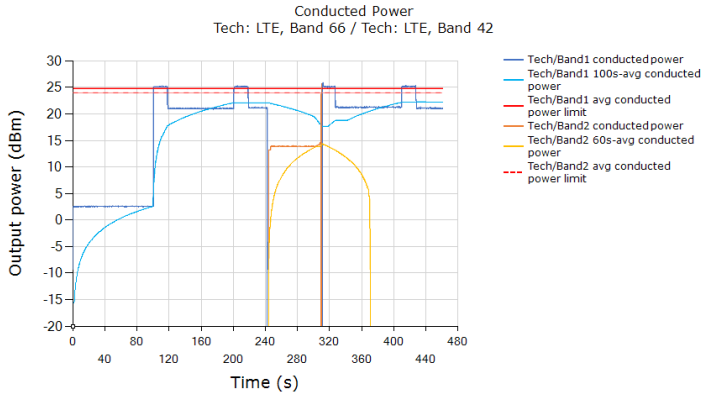
The test result validated the continuity of power limiting in DSI switch scenario.

5.6 Change in Time window / antenna switch test results

5.6.1 Test case 1: transition from LTE Band 66 to LTE Band 42 (i.e., 100s to 60s), then back to LTE Band 66

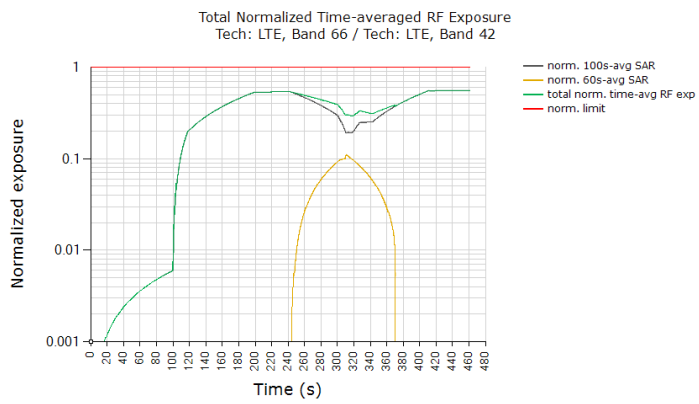
Test result for change in time-window (from 100s to 60s to 100s):

Plot 1: Measured Tx power (dBm) versus time shows that the transmitting power changed when LTE Band 66 switches to LTE Band 42 (~245 seconds timestamp) and switches back to LTE Band 66 (~310 seconds timestamp):



Plot Notes: The conducted power plot shows expected transitions in Tx power at ~245 seconds (100s-to-60s transition) and at ~310 seconds (60s-to-100s transition) in order to maintain total time-averaged RF exposure compliance across time windows, as show in next plot.

Plot 2: All the conducted Tx power measurement results were converted into time-averaged normalized SAR values using Equation (7a), (7b) and (7c), and plotted below to demonstrate that the normalized time-averaged RF exposure does not exceed the FCC limit of 1.0. Equation (7a) is used to convert the Tx power of device to obtain 100s-averaged normalized SAR in LTE Band 66 as shown in black curve. Similarly, equation (7b) is used to obtain 60s-averaged normalized SAR in LTE Band 42 as shown in orange curve. Equation (7c) is used to obtain total time-averaged normalized SAR as shown in green curve (i.e., sum of black and orange curves).



	Exposure Ratio
FCC normalized Exposure Ratio	1.0
Max time averaged normalized Exposure Ratio (green curve)	0.553
Validated	

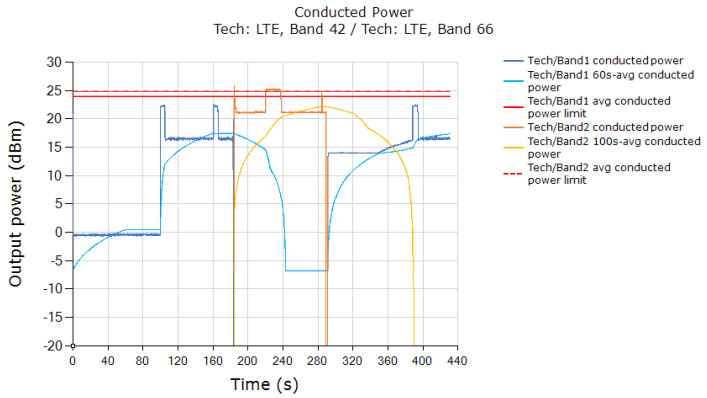
Plot Notes:

Maximum power is requested by callbox for the entire duration of the test, with tech/band switches from 100s-to-60s window at ~245s time stamp, and from 60s-to-100s window at ~310s time stamp. Smart Transmit controls the Tx power during these time-window switches to ensure total time-averaged RF exposure, i.e., sum of black and orange curves given by equation (7c), is always compliant. In time-window switch test, at all times the total time averaged normalized RF exposure (green curve) should not exceed normalized SAR_design_target +Total uncertainty. In this test, with a maximum normalized SAR of 0.553 being ⩽ 0.72 (=0.81/1.6 +Total uncertainty), the above test result validated the continuity of power limiting in time-window switch scenario.

5.6.2 Test case 2: transition from LTE Band 42 to LTE Band 66 (i.e., 60s to 100s), then back to LTE Band 42

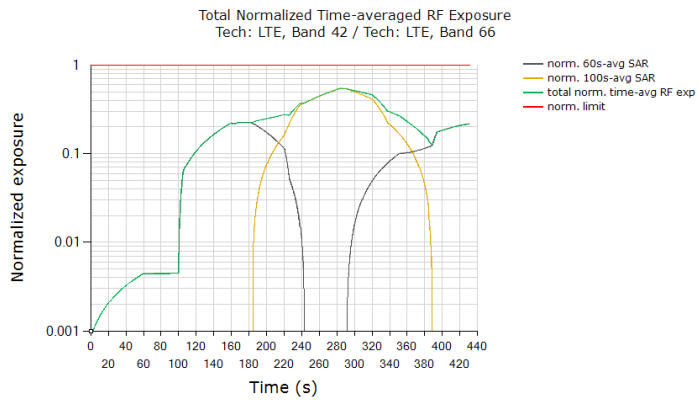
Test result for change in time-window (from 60s to 100s to 60s):

Plot 1: Measured Tx power (dBm) versus time shows that the transmitting power changed when LTE Band 42 switches to LTE Band 66 (~185 seconds timestamp) and switches back to LTE Band 42 (~290 seconds timestamp):



Plot Notes: … The conducted power plot shows expected transitions in Tx power at ~185 seconds (60s-to-100s transition) and at ~290 seconds (100s-to-60s transition) in order to maintain total time-averaged RF exposure compliance across time windows, as show in next plot.

Plot 2: All the conducted Tx power measurement results were converted into time-averaged normalized SAR values using Equation (7a), (7b) and (7c), and plotted below to demonstrate that the normalized time-averaged RF exposure does not exceed the FCC limit of 1.0. Equation (7a) is used to convert the Tx power of device to obtain 60s-averaged normalized SAR in LTE Band 42 as shown in black curve. Similarly, equation (7b) is used to obtain 100s-averaged normalized SAR in LTE Band 66 as shown in orange curve. Equation (7c) is used to obtain total time-averaged normalized SAR as shown in green curve (i.e., sum of black and orange curves).



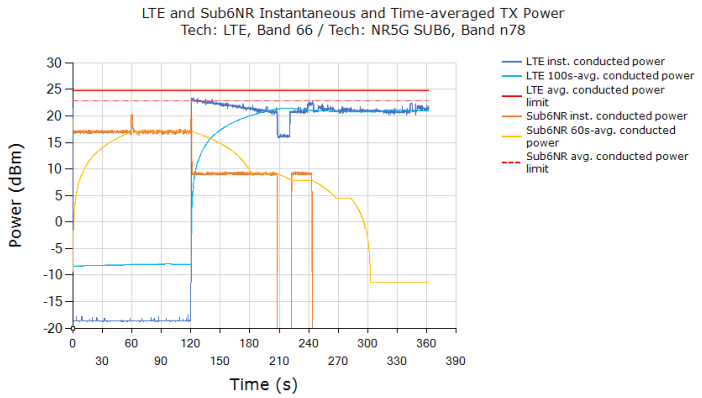
	Exposure Ratio
FCC normalized Exposure Ratio limit	1.0
Max time averaged normalized Exposure Ratio (green curve)	0.546
Validated	

Plot Notes:

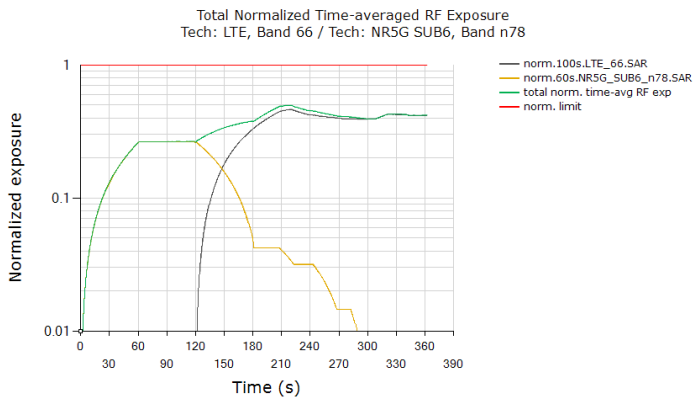
Maximum power is requested by callbox for the entire duration of the test, with tech/band switches from 60s-to-100s window at ~185s time stamp, and from 100s-to-60s window at ~290s time stamp. Smart Transmit controls the Tx power during these time-window switches to ensure total time-averaged RF exposure, i.e., sum of black and orange curves given by equation (7c), is always compliant. In time-window switch test, at all times the total time averaged normalized RF exposure (green curve) should not exceed normalized SAR_design_target +Total uncertainty. In this test, with a maximum normalized SAR of 0.546 being ≤ 0.72 (=0.81/1.6 +Total uncertainty), the above test result validated the continuity of power limiting in time-window switch scenario.

5.7 Switch in SAR exposure test results (EN-DC Combination)

This test was conducted with callbox requesting maximum power, and with the EUT in LTE Band 66 + 5G NR FR1 n78. Following procedure detailed in Section 3.3.7 and Appendix B.2, and using the measurement setup shown in Figure 5-1, the SAR exposure switch measurement is performed with the EUT in various SAR exposure scenarios.



Plot 2: All the conducted Tx power measurement results were converted into time-averaged normalized SAR values using Equation (7a), (7b) and (7c), and plotted below to demonstrate that the normalized time-averaged RF exposure does not exceed the FCC limit of 1.0. Equation (7a) is used to convert the LTE Tx power of device to obtain 100s-averaged normalized SAR in LTE Band 66 as shown in black curve. Similarly, equation (7b) is used to obtain 60s-averaged normalized SAR in 5G NR FR1 n78 as shown in orange curve. Equation (7c) is used to obtain total time-averaged normalized SAR as shown in green curve (i.e., sum of black and orange curves).



	Exposure Ratio
FCC normalized Exposure Ratio limit	1.0
Max time averaged normalized Exposure Ratio (green curve)	0.498
Validated	

Plot Notes:

Device starts predominantly in 5G NR SAR exposure scenario between 0s and 120s, and in LTE SAR + 5G NR SAR exposure scenario between 120s and 240s, and in predominantly in LTE SAR exposure scenario after t=240s. Here, Smart Transmit allocates a maximum of 100% of exposure margin (based on 1dB reserve margin setting) for 5G NR. This corresponds to a normalized 1gSAR exposure value = 0.362W/kg measured SAR at 5G NR Plimit /1.6W/kg limit = 0.226 + "+Total~ -Total" device related uncertainty (see orange curve between 0s~120s). For predominantly LTE SAR exposure scenario, maximum normalized 1gSAR exposure should correspond to 100% exposure margin = 0.857W/kg measured SAR at LTE Plimit /1.6W/kg limit = 0.536 + "+Total~ -Total" device related uncertainty (see black curve after t = 240s). Additionally, in SAR exposure switch test, at all times the total time-averaged normalized RF exposure (green curve) should not exceed normalized SAR_design_target +Total uncertainty. In this test, with a maximum normalized SAR of 0.498 being ⩽0.72 (=0.81/1.6 +Total uncertainty), the above test result validated the continuity of power limiting in SAR exposure switch scenario.

6 SAR Test Results for Sub-6 Smart Transmit Feature Validation

6.1 Measurement setup

The measurement setup is similar to normal SAR measurements (see Appendix E). The difference in SAR measurement setup for time averaging feature validation is that the callbox is signaling in close loop power control mode (instead of requesting maximum power in open loop control mode) and callbox is connected to the PC using GPIB so that the test script executed on PC can send GPIB commands to control the callbox's requested power over time (test sequence). The same test script used in conducted setup for time-varying Tx power measurements is also used in this section for running the test sequences during SAR measurements, and the recorded values from the disconnected power meter by the test script were discarded.

As mentioned in Section 3.4, for EUT to follow TPC command sent from the callbox wirelessly, the "path loss" between callbox antenna and the EUT needs to be very well calibrated. Since the SAR chamber is in uncontrolled environment, precautions must be taken to minimize the environmental influences on "path loss". Similarly, in the case of time-varying SAR measurements in 5G NR (with LTE as anchor), "path loss" between callbox antenna and the EUT needs to be carefully calibrated for both LTE link as well as for 5G NR link.

The EUT is placed in worst-case position according to Table 4-2.

6.2 SAR measurement results for time-varying Tx power transmission scenario

Following Section 3.4 procedure, time-averaged SAR measurements are conducted using EX3DV4 probe at peak location of area scan over 500 seconds. cDASY6 system verification for SAR measurement is provided in Appendix C, and the associated SPEAG certificates are attached in Appendix D.

SAR probe integration times depend on the communication signal being tested. Integration times used by SPEAG for their probe calibrations can be downloaded from here (integration time is listed on the bottom of the first page for each tech):

https://www.speag.com/assets/downloads/services/cs/UIDSummary171205.pdf

Since the sampling rate used by cDASY6 for pointSAR measurements is not in user control, the number of points in 100s or 60s interval is determined from the scan duration setting in cDASY6 time-average pointSAR measurement by (100s or 60s / cDASY6_scan_duration * total number of pointSAR values recorded). Running average is performed over these number of points in excel spreadsheet to obtain 100s-/60s-averaged pointSAR.

Following Section 3.4, for each of selected technology/band (listed in Table 4-2):

1. With *Reserve_power_margin* set to 0 dB, area scan is performed at P_{limit}, and time-averaged pointSAR measurements are conducted to determine the pointSAR at P_{limit} at peak location, denoted as $pointSAR_{Plimit}$.
2. With *Reserve_power_margin* set to actual (intended) value, two more time-averaged pointSAR measurements are performed at the same peak location for test sequences 1 and 2.

To demonstrate compliance, all the pointSAR measurement results were converted into 1gSAR or 10gSAR values by using Equation (3a), rewritten below:

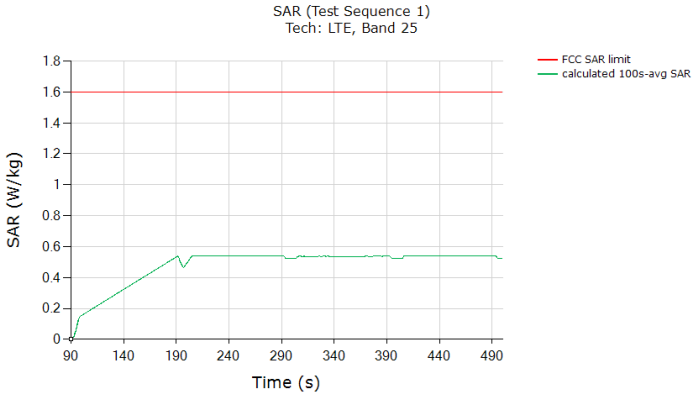
$$1g_or_10gSAR(t) = \frac{pointSAR(t)}{pointSAR_P_{limit}} * 1g_or_10gSAR_P_{limit} \qquad (3a)$$

where, $pointSAR(t)$, $pointSAR_P_{limit}$, and $1g_or_10gSAR_P_{limit}$ correspond to the measured instantaneous point SAR, measured point SAR at P_{limit} from above step 1 and 2, and measured *1gSAR* or 10gSAR values at P_{limit} obtained from Part 1 report and listed in Table 4-2 in Section 5.1 of this report.

The power limiting enforcement is effective in all the tests, and the time-averaged 1gSAR does not exceed the SAR design target + device uncertainty for all the tested technologies/bands. Therefore, Qualcomm Smart Transmit time averaging feature is validated.

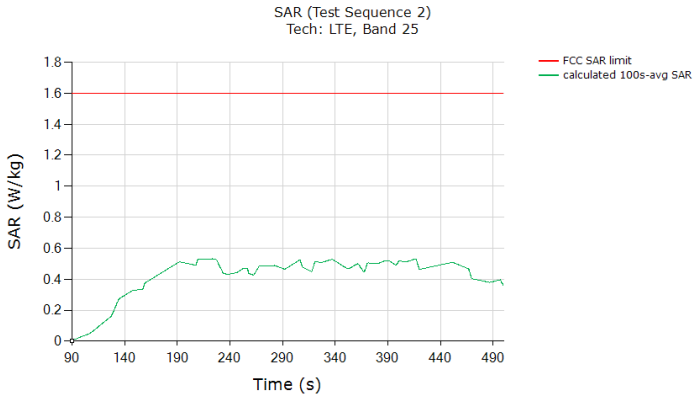
6.2.1 LTE Band 25 SAR test results

SAR test results for test sequence 1:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.538
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) does not exceed measured SAR at Plimit +Total uncertainty	

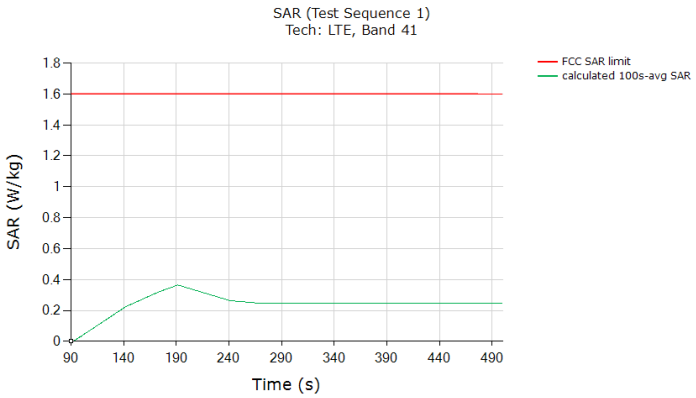
SAR test results for test sequence 2:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.531
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) does not exceed measured SAR at Plimit +Total uncertainty	

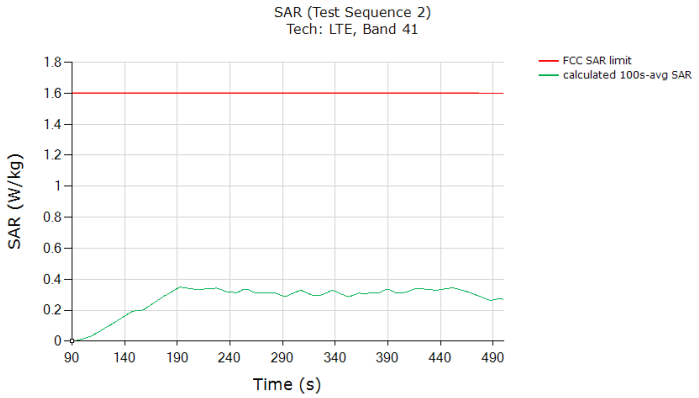
6.2.2 LTE Band 41 SAR test results

SAR test results for test sequence 1:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.364
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) does not exceed measured SAR at Plimit +Total uncertainty	

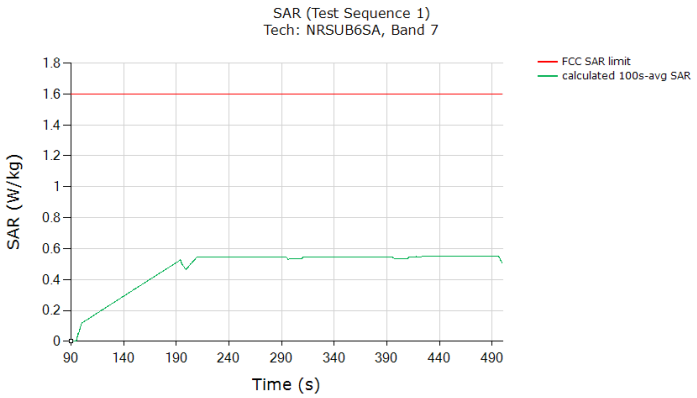
SAR test results for test sequence 2:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.348
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) does not exceed measured SAR at Plimit +Total uncertainty	

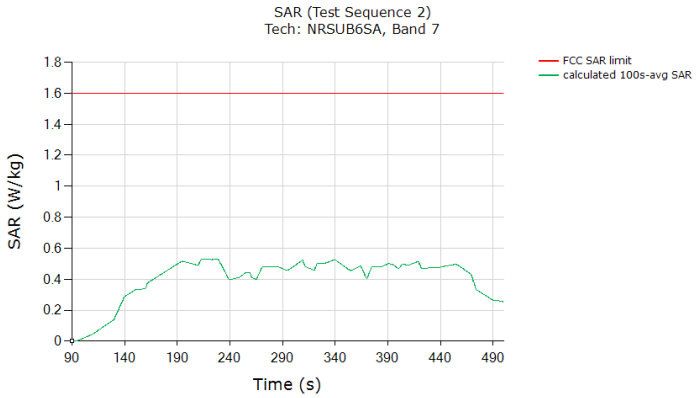
6.2.3 5G NR FR1 N7 SA SAR test results

SAR test results for test sequence 1:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.551
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) does not exceed measured SAR at Plimit +Total uncertainty	

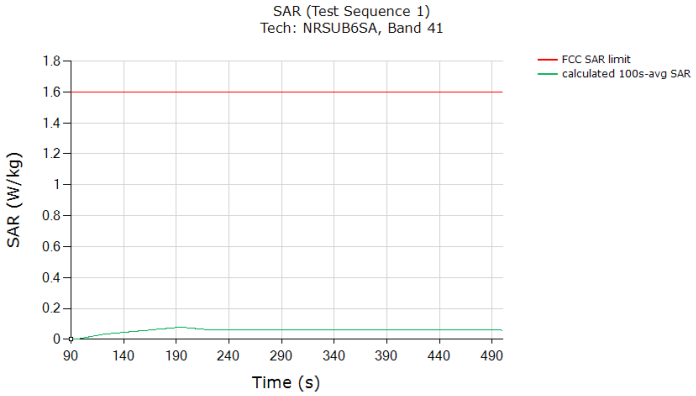
SAR test results for test sequence 2:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.527
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) does not exceed measured SAR at Plimit +Total uncertainty	

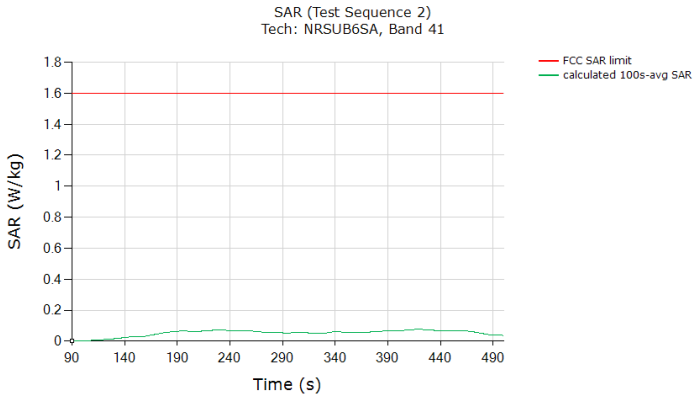
6.2.4 5G NR FR1 N41 SA SAR test results

SAR test results for test sequence 1:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.078
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) does not exceed measured SAR at Plimit +Total uncertainty	

SAR test results for test sequence 2:



	(W/kg)
FCC 1gSAR limit	1.6
Max 100s-time averaged 1gSAR (green curve)	0.077
Validated: Max time averaged SAR (green curve) does not exceed measured SAR at Plimit +Total uncertainty	

7 Conclusions

Qualcomm Smart Transmit feature employed has been validated through the conducted/ radiated power measurement, as well as SAR measurement.

As demonstrated in this report, the power limiting enforcement is effective and the total normalized time-averaged RF exposure does not exceed 1.0 for all the transmission scenarios described in Section 2. Therefore, the EUT complies with FCC RF exposure requirement.

Appendix A. Test Sequences

1. Test sequence is generated based on below parameters of the EUT:
   a. Measured maximum power (P_{max})
   b. Measured Tx_power_at_SAR_design_target (P_{limit})
   c. Reserve_power_margin (dB)
      - $P_{reserve}$ (dBm) = measured P_{limit} (dBm) – Reserve_power_margin (dB)
   d. *SAR_time_window* (100s for FCC)
2. Test Sequence 1 Waveform:

   Based on the parameters above, the Test Sequence 1 is generated with one transition between high and low Tx powers. Here, high power = P_{max}; low power = $P_{max}/2$, and the transition occurs after 80 seconds at high power P_{max}. As long as the power enforcement is taking into effective during one 100s/60s time window, the validation test with this defined test sequence 1 is valid, otherwise, select other radio configuration (band/DSI within the same technology group) having lower P_{limit} for this test. The Test sequence 1 waveform is shown below:

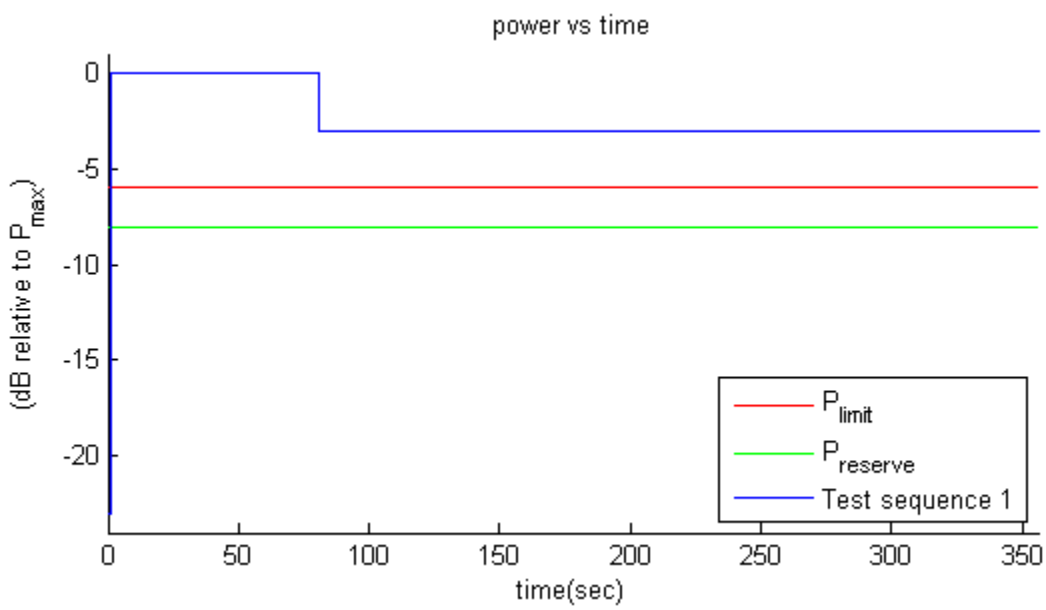


Figure 0-1 Test sequence 1 waveform

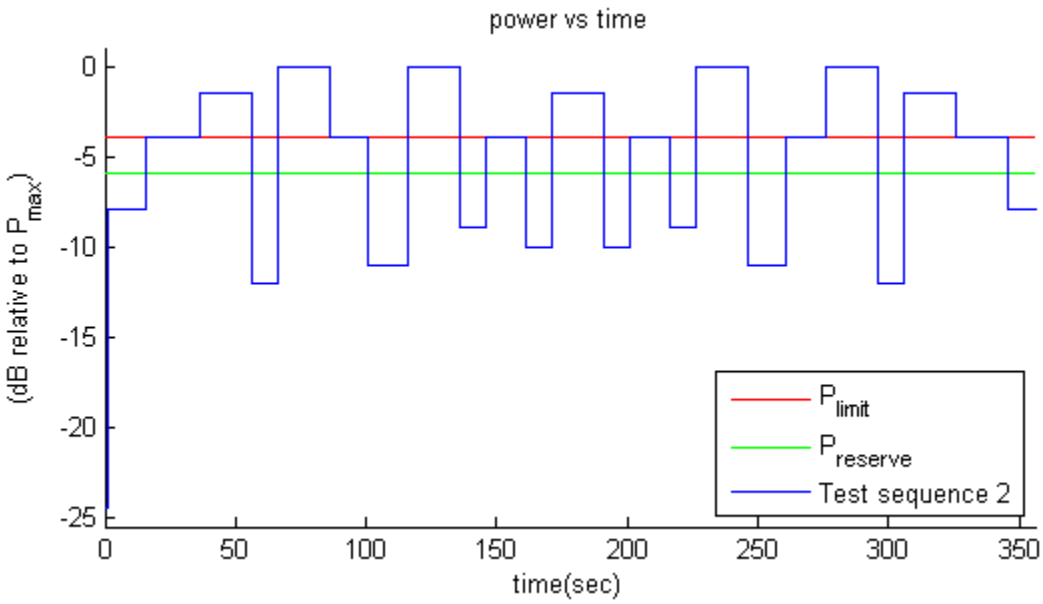
3. Test Sequence 2 Waveform:

Based on the parameters in A-1, the Test Sequence 2 is generated as described in Table 10-1, which contains two 170 second-long sequences (yellow and green highlighted rows) that are mirrored around the center row of 20s, resulting in a total duration of 360 seconds:

Table 0-1 Test Sequence 2

Time duration (seconds)	dB relative to P_{limit} or $P_{reserve}$
15	$P_{reserve} - 2$
20	P_{limit}
20	$(P_{limit} + P_{max})/2$ averaged in mW and rounded to nearest 0.1 dB step
10	$P_{reserve} - 6$
20	P_{max}
15	P_{limit}
15	$P_{reserve} - 5$
20	P_{max}
10	$P_{reserve} - 3$
15	P_{limit}
10	$P_{reserve} - 4$
20	$(P_{limit} + P_{max})/2$ averaged in mW and rounded to nearest 0.1 dB step
10	$P_{reserve} - 4$
15	P_{limit}
10	$P_{reserve} - 3$
20	P_{max}
15	$P_{reserve} - 5$
15	P_{limit}
20	P_{max}
10	$P_{reserve} - 6$
20	$(P_{limit} + P_{max})/2$ averaged in mW and rounded to nearest 0.1 dB step
20	P_{limit}
15	$P_{reserve} - 2$

The Test Sequence 2 waveform is shown in Figure A-2.



Appendix B. Test Procedures for 5G NR + LTE Radio

Appendix B provides the test procedures for validating Qualcomm Smart Transmit feature for LTE + 5G NR non-standalone (NSA) mode transmission scenario, where sub-6GHz LTE link acts as an anchor.

1 Time-varying Tx power test for 5G NR in NSA mode

Follows Section 3.2.1 to select test configurations for time-varying test. This test is performed with two pre-defined test sequences (described in Section 3.1) applied to 5G NR (with LTE on all-down bits or low power for the entire test after establishing the LTE+5G NR call with the callbox). Follow the test procedures described in Section 3.3.1 to demonstrate the effectiveness of power limiting enforcement and that the time averaged Tx power of 5G NR when converted into 1gSAR values does not exceed the regulatory limit at all times (see Eq. (1a) and (1b)). 5G NR response to test sequence1 and test sequence2 will be similar to other technologies (say, LTE), and are shown in Sections 6.3.7 and 6.3.8.

2 Switch in SAR exposure between LTE vs. 5G NR during transmission

This test is to demonstrate that Smart Transmit feature accurately accounts for switching in exposures among SAR for LTE radio only, SAR from both LTE radio and 5G NR, and SAR from 5G NR only scenarios, and ensures total time-averaged RF exposure compliance with FCC limit.

Test procedure:

1. Measure conducted Tx power corresponding to P_{limit} for LTE and 5G NR in selected band. Test condition to measure conducted P_{limit} is:
   - Establish device in call with the callbox for LTE in desired band. Measure conducted Tx power corresponding to LTE P_{limit} with Smart Transmit <u>enabled</u> and *Reserve_power_margin* set to 0 dB, callbox set to request maximum power.
   - Repeat above step to measure conducted Tx power corresponding to 5G NR $\underline{P_{limit}}$. If testing LTE+5G NR in non-standalone mode, then establish LTE+5G NR call with callbox and request all down bits for radio1 LTE. In this scenario, with callbox requesting maximum power from 5G NR, measured conducted Tx power corresponds to radio2 $\underline{P_{limit}}$ (as radio1 LTE is at all-down bits)

2. Set *Reserve_power_margin* to actual (intended) value with EUT setup for LTE + 5G NR call. First, establish LTE connection in all-up bits with the callbox, and then 5G NR connection is added with callbox requesting UE to transmit at maximum power in 5G NR. As soon as the 5G NR connection is established, request all-down bits on LTE link (otherwise, 5G NR will not have sufficient RF exposure margin to sustain the call with LTE in all-up bits). Continue LTE (all-down bits)+5G NR transmission for

more than one time-window duration to test predominantly 5G NR SAR exposure scenario (as SAR exposure is negligible from all-down bits in LTE). After at least one time-window, request LTE to go all-up bits to test LTE SAR and 5G NR SAR exposure scenario. After at least one more time-window, drop (or request all-down bits) 5G NR transmission to test predominantly LTE SAR exposure scenario. Continue the test for at least one more time-window. Record the conducted Tx powers for both LTE and 5G NR for the entire duration of this test.

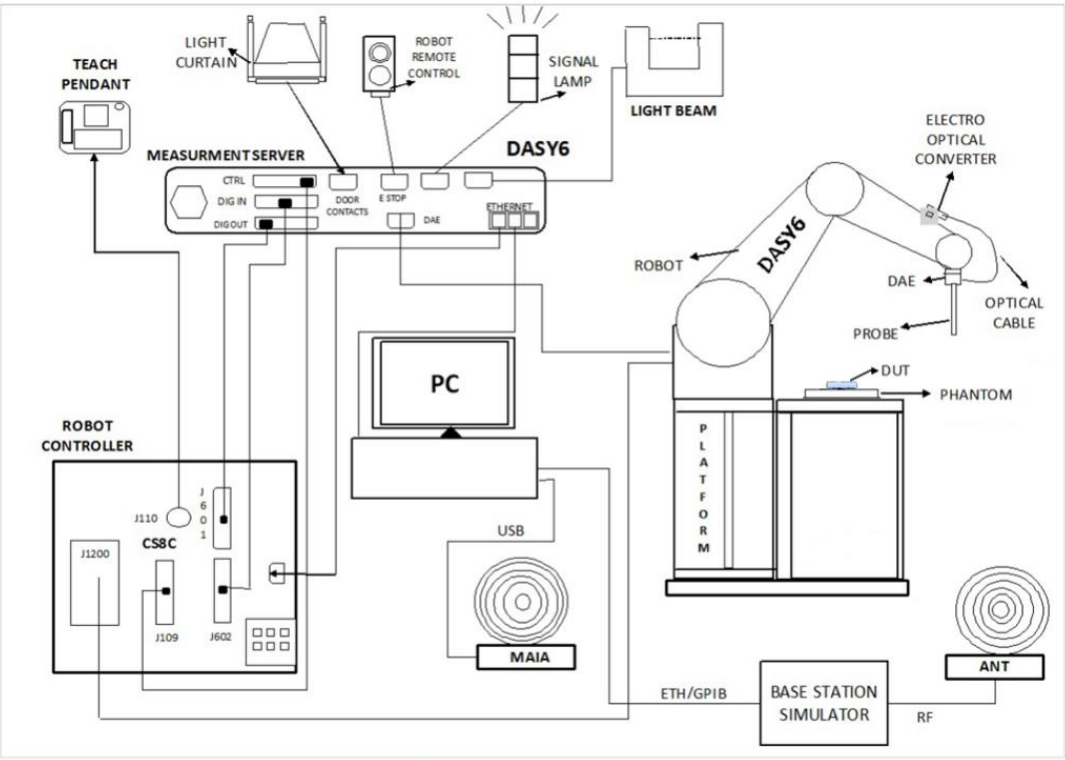
3. Once the measurement is done, extract instantaneous Tx power versus time for both LTE and 5G NR links. Similar to technology/band switch test in Section 3.3.3, convert the conducted Tx power for both these radios into 1gSAR value (see Eq. (6a) and (6b)) using corresponding technology/band P_{limit} measured in Step 1, and then perform 100s running average to determine time-averaged 1gSAR versus time as illustrated in Figure 3-1.
4. Make one plot containing: (a) instantaneous Tx power versus time measured in Step 2.
5. Make another plot containing: (a) instantaneous 1gSAR versus time determined in Step 3, (b) computed time-averaged 1gSAR versus time determined in Step 3, and (c) corresponding regulatory $1gSAR_{limit}$ of 1.6W/kg.

The validation criteria is, at all times, the time-averaged 1gSAR versus time shall not exceed the regulatory $1gSAR_{limit}$ of 1.6W/kg.

Appendix C. cDASY6 System Verification

1 The system to be used for the near field power density measurement

- SPEAG DASY6 system
- SPEAG cDASY6 5G module software
- EUmmWVx probe
- 5G Phantom cover



2 Test Side Location

Sporton International (Shenzhen) Inc. is accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2017 by American Association for Laboratory Accreditation with Certificate Number 5145.01.

Testing Laboratory			
Test Firm	Sporton International (Shenzhen) Inc.		
Test Site Location	1/F, 2/F, Bldg 5, Shiling Industrial Zone, Xinwei Village, Xili, Nanshan, Shenzhen, 518055 People's Republic of China TEL: +86-755-86379589 FAX: +86-755-86379595		
Test Site No.	Sporton Site No.	FCC Designation No.	FCC Test Firm Registration No.
	SAR02-SZ	CN1256	421272

3 SAR E-Field Probe

Construction	Symmetric design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)	
Frequency	10 MHz – >6 GHz Linearity: ±0.2 dB (30 MHz – 6 GHz)	
Directivity	±0.3 dB in TSL (rotation around probe axis) ±0.5 dB in TSL (rotation normal to probe axis)	
Dynamic Range	10 µW/g – >100 mW/g Linearity: ±0.2 dB (noise: typically <1 µW/g)	
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm	

4 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

The data acquisition electronics (DAE) consists of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. Transmission to the measurement server is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock.

The input impedance of the DAE is 200 MOhm; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.

5 Test Equipment List

Manufacturer	Name of Equipment	Type/Model	Serial Number	Calibration	
				Last Cal.	Due Date
SPEAG	1900MHz System Validation Kit	D1900V2	5d170	Mar. 26, 2019	Mar. 24, 2022
SPEAG	2600MHz System Validation Kit	D2600V2	1061	Nov. 26, 2020	Nov. 25, 2023
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	1664	Mar. 01, 2021	Feb. 28, 2022
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	7641	Mar. 15, 2021	Mar. 14, 2022
SPEAG	SAM Twin Phantom	QD 000 P40 CD	1670	NCR	NCR
SPEAG	Phone Positioner	N/A	N/A	NCR	NCR
Anritsu	Radio communication analyzer	MT8820C	6201341952	Dec. 25, 2020	Dec. 24, 2021
Anritsu	Radio communication analyzer	MT8821C	6262314715	Jun. 29, 2021	Jun. 28, 2022
Agilent	Wireless Communication Test Set	E5515C	MY50267224	Jul. 14, 2021	Jul. 13, 2022
Speag	Dielectric Assessment KIT	DAK-3.5	1071	Dec. 23, 2020	Dec. 22, 2021
Agilent	Signal Generator	N5181A	MY50145381	Dec. 25, 2020	Dec. 24, 2021
Anritsu	Power Sensor	MA2411B	1207253	Dec. 25, 2020	Dec. 24, 2021
Keysight	5G Wireless Test Platform	E7515B	MY59321595	Mar. 08, 2021	Mar. 07, 2022
R&S	Wideband Radio Communication Tester	CMW500	106599	Dec. 03, 2021	Dec. 02, 2022
Anritsu	Power Meter	ML2495A	1218010	Dec. 25, 2020	Dec. 24, 2021
R&S	Power Sensor	NRP50S	101254	Apr. 09, 2021	Apr. 08, 2022
R&S	Power Sensor	NRP8S	109228	Apr. 09, 2021	Apr. 08, 2022
R&S	Spectrum Analyzer	FSP7	100818	Jul. 14, 2021	Jul. 13, 2022
TES	Hygrometer	1310	200505600	Jul. 17, 2021	Jul. 16, 2022
Anymetre	Thermo-Hygrometer	JR593	2015030903	Jan. 05, 2021	Jan. 04, 2022
SPEAG	Device Holder	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
AR	Amplifier	5S1G4	0333096	Note 1	
mini-circuits	Amplifier	ZVE-3W-83+	599201528	Note 1	
ARRA	Power Divider	A3200-2	N/A	Note 1	
ET Industries	Dual Directional Coupler	C-058-10	N/A	Note 1	
TRM	Directional Coupler	DCS1070	50021-1	Note 1	
TRM	Directional Coupler	DCS1070	50021-2	Note 1	
Weinschel	Attenuator 1	3M-10	N/A	Note 1	
Weinschel	Attenuator 2	3M-20	N/A	Note 1	

General Note:

1. Prior to system verification and validation, the path loss from the signal generator to the system check source and the power meter, which includes the amplifier, cable, attenuator and directional coupler, was measured by the network analyzer. The reading of the power meter was offset by the path loss difference between the path to the power meter and the path to the system check source to monitor the actual power level fed to the system check source.
2. The dipole calibration interval can be extended to 3 years with justification according to KDB 865664 D01. The dipoles are also not physically damaged, or repaired during the interval. The justification data in appendix C can be found which the return loss is < -20dB, within 20% of prior calibration, the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration for each dipole.

6 SAR system verification and validation

6.1. Tissue Verification

The tissue dielectric parameters of tissue-equivalent media used for SAR measurements must be characterized within a temperature range of 18℃ to 25℃, measured with calibrated instruments and apparatuses, such as network analyzers and temperature probes. The temperature of the tissue-equivalent medium during SAR measurement must also be within 18℃ to 25℃ and within ± 2℃ of the temperature when the tissue parameters are characterized. The tissue dielectric measurement system must be calibrated before use. The dielectric parameters must be measured before the tissue-equivalent medium is used in a series of SAR measurements.

The liquid tissue depth was at least 15cm in the phantom for all SAR testing

The following tissue formulations are provided for reference only as some of the parameters have not been thoroughly verified. The composition of ingredients may be modified accordingly to achieve the desired target tissue parameters required for routine SAR evaluation.

Frequency (MHz)	Water (%)	Sugar (%)	Cellulose (%)	Salt (%)	Preventol (%)	DGBE (%)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (εr)
1750, 1900, 2000	55.2	0	0	0.3	0	44.5	1.40	40.0
2600	54.8	0	0	0.1	0	45.1	1.96	39.0

Simulating Liquid for 5GHz, Manufactured by SPEAG

Ingredients	(% by weight)
Water	64~78%
Mineral oil	11~18%
Emulsifiers	9~15%
Additives and Salt	2~3%

<Tissue Check Results>

Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Temp. (℃)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ε_r)	Conductivity Target (σ)	Permittivity Target (ε_r)	Delta (σ) (%)	Delta (ε_r) (%)	Limit (%)	Date
1900	22.8	1.420	41.600	1.40	40.00	1.43	4.00	±5	2021/12/9
2600	22.6	1.910	40.900	1.96	39.00	-2.55	4.87	±5	2021/12/9

6.2. System Verification

Comparing to the original SAR value provided by SPEAG, the verification data should be within its specification of 10 %. Below table shows the target SAR and measured SAR after normalized to 1W input power. The table below indicates the system performance check can meet the variation criterion and the plots can be referred to Appendix C.

<System Verification Results>

1g SAR

Date	Frequency (MHz)	Input Power (mW)	Dipole S/N	Probe S/N	DAE S/N	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Targeted 1g SAR (W/kg)	Normalized 1g SAR (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
2021/12/9	1900	250	5d170	7641	1664	9.94	39.00	39.76	1.95
2021/12/9	2600	250	1061	7641	1664	13.50	56.60	54	-4.59

10g SAR

Date	Frequency (MHz)	Input Power (mW)	Dipole S/N	Probe S/N	DAE S/N	Measured 10g SAR (W/kg)	Targeted 10g SAR (W/kg)	Normalized 10g SAR (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
2021/12/9	1900	250	5d170	7641	1664	5.26	20.30	21.04	3.65
2021/12/9	2600	250	1061	7641	1664	6.14	25.10	24.56	-2.15

Date: 2021/12/9

System Check_Head_1900MHz

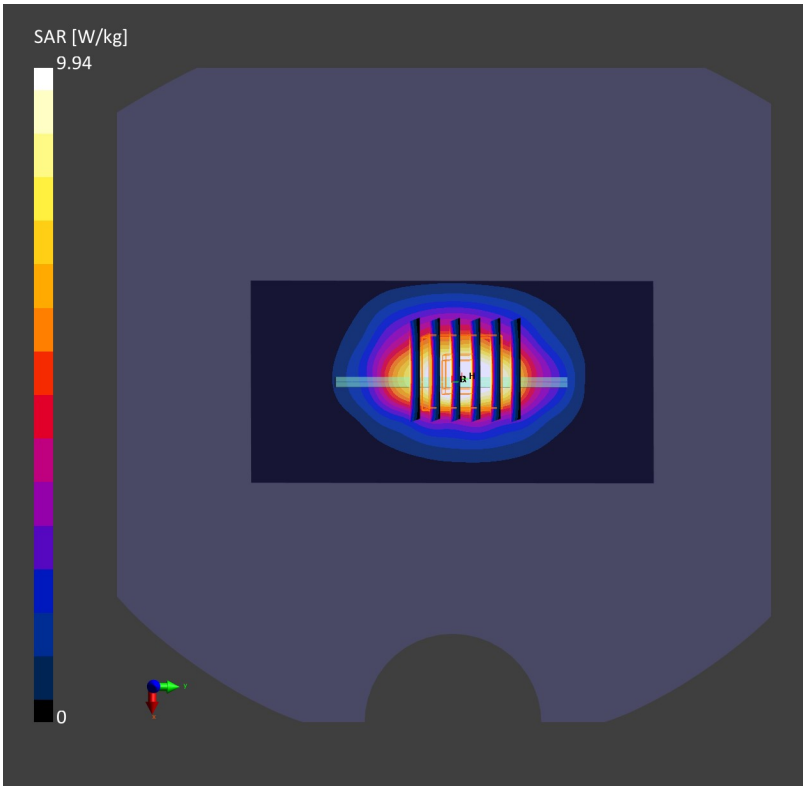
D1900V2-SN:5d170

Communication System: D1900; Frequency: 1900.0
Medium: HSL. Medium parameters used: f= 1900.0 MHz; σ= 1.42 S/m; ε_r = 41.6
Ambient Temperature: 23.6°C; Liquid Temperature: 22.8°C

DASY6 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7641; ConvF(9.05, 9.05, 9.05); Calibrated: 2021/3/15
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4 mm
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1664; Calibrated: 2021/3/1
- Phantom: Twin-SAM V5.0 (30deg probe tilt); Serial: 1670; Section: Flat
- Measurement Software: cDASY6 V6.6.0.13926
- UID: CW, 0--
- MAIA: Area Scan: N/A; Zoom Scan: N/A

Area Scan (60.0 mm x 120.0 mm): Measurement Grid: 15.0 mm x 15.0 mm
SAR (1g) = 9.70 W/kg; SAR (10g) = 5.12 W/kg;

Zoom Scan (30.0 mm x 30.0 mm x 30.0 mm): Measurement Grid: 6.0 mm x 6.0 mm x 1.5 mm
Power Drift = 0.07 dB
SAR (1g) = 9.94 W/kg; SAR (10g) = 5.26 W/kg;



Date: 2021/12/9

System Check_Head_2600MHz

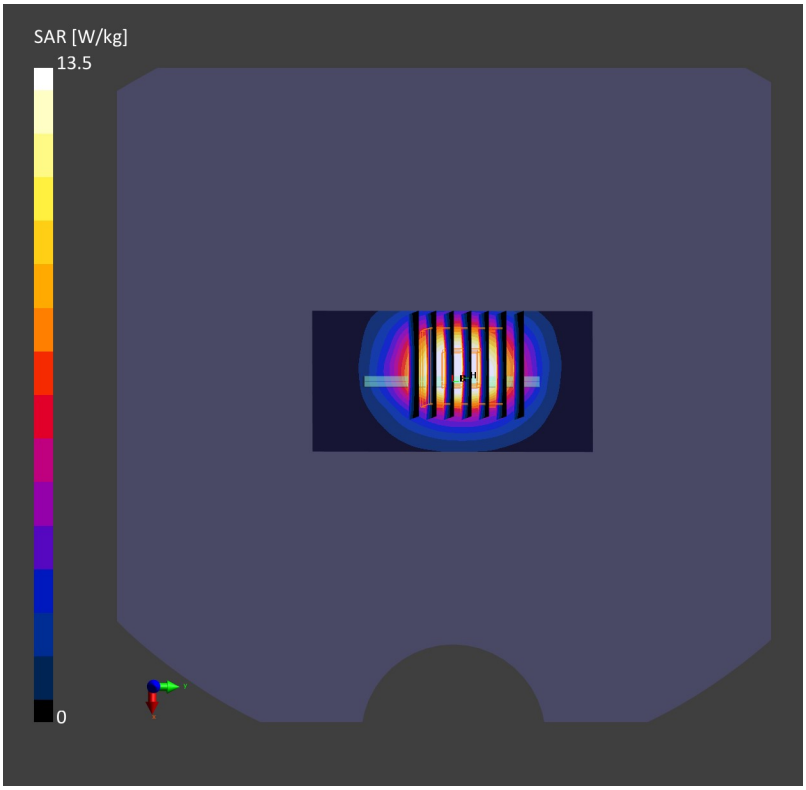
D2600V2-SN:1061

Communication System: D2600; Frequency: 2600.0
Medium: HSL. Medium parameters used: f= 2600.0 MHz; σ= 1.91 S/m; εr=40.9
Ambient Temperature: 23.8°C; Liquid Temperature: 22.6°C

DASY6 Configuration:
- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7641; ConvF(7.94, 7.94, 7.94); Calibrated: 2021/3/15
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4 mm
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1664; Calibrated: 2021/3/1
- Phantom: Twin-SAM V5.0 (30deg probe tilt); Serial: 1670; Section: Flat
- Measurement Software: cDASY6 V6.6.0.13926
- UID: CW, 0--
- MAIA: Area Scan: N/A; Zoom Scan: N/A

Area Scan (40.0 mm x 80.0 mm): Measurement Grid: 10.0 mm x 10.0 mm
SAR (1g) = 13.2 W/kg; SAR (10g) = 6.15 W/kg;

Zoom Scan (30.0 mm x 30.0 mm x 30.0 mm): Measurement Grid: 5.0 mm x 5.0 mm x 1.5 mm
Power Drift = 0.04 dB
SAR (1g) = 13.5 W/kg; SAR (10g) = 6.14 W/kg;



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Client **Sporton** **Certificate No: Z19-60085**

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D1900V2 - SN: 5d170
Calibration Procedure(s)	FF-Z11-003-01 Calibration Procedures for dipole validation kits
Calibration date:	March 26, 2019

This calibration Certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements(SI). The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature(22±3)℃ and humidity<70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power Meter NRP2	106277	20-Aug-18 (CTTL, No.J18X06862)	Aug-19
Power sensor NRP8S	104291	20-Aug-18 (CTTL, No.J18X06862)	Aug-19
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN 3617	31-Jan-19(SPEAG,No.EX3-3617_Jan19)	Jan-20
DAE4	SN 1331	06-Feb-19(SPEAG,No.DAE4-1331_Feb19)	Feb-20
Secondary Standards	**ID #**	**Cal Date(Calibrated by, Certificate No.)**	**Scheduled Calibration**
Signal Generator E4438C	MY49071430	23-Jan-19 (CTTL, No.J19X00336)	Jan-20
NetworkAnalyzer E5071C	MY46110673	24-Jan-19 (CTTL, No.J19X00547)	Jan-20

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Zhao Jing	SAR Test Engineer	
Reviewed by:	Lin Hao	SAR Test Engineer	
Approved by:	Qi Dianyuan	SAR Project Leader	

Issued: March 29, 2019

This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.

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lossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORMx,y,z
N/A	not applicable or not measured

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013

b) IEC 62209-1, "Measurement procedure for assessment of specific absorption rate of human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices- Part 1: Device used next to the ear (Frequency range of 300MHz to 6GHz)", July 2016

c) IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to measure the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) For wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30MHz to 6GHz)", March 2010

d) KDB865664, SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz

Additional Documentation:

e) DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *Measurement Conditions:* Further details are available from the Validation Report at the end of the certificate. All figures stated in the certificate are valid at the frequency indicated.
- *Antenna Parameters with TSL:* The dipole is mounted with the spacer to position its feed point exactly below the center marking of the flat phantom section, with the arms oriented parallel to the body axis.
- *Feed Point Impedance and Return Loss:* These parameters are measured with the dipole positioned under the liquid filled phantom. The impedance stated is transformed from the measurement at the SMA connector to the feed point. The Return Loss ensures low reflected power. No uncertainty required.
- *Electrical Delay:* One-way delay between the SMA connector and the antenna feed point. No uncertainty required.
- *SAR measured:* SAR measured at the stated antenna input power.
- *SAR normalized:* SAR as measured, normalized to an input power of 1 W at the antenna connector.
- *SAR for nominal TSL parameters:* The measured TSL parameters are used to calculate the nominal SAR result.

The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of Measurement multiplied by the coverage factor k=2, which for a normal distribution Corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.

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Measurement Conditions

DASY system configuration, as far as not given on page 1.

DASY Version	DASY52	52.10.2.1495
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Triple Flat Phantom 5.1C	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	1900 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	**Permittivity**	**Conductivity**
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	40.0	1.40 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	40.5 ± 6 %	1.44 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	9.90 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**39.0 W/kg ± 18.8 % (k=2)**
SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.12 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**20.3 W/kg ± 18.7 % (k=2)**

Body TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	**Permittivity**	**Conductivity**
Nominal Body TSL parameters	22.0 °C	53.3	1.52 mho/m
Measured Body TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	54.5 ± 6 %	1.56 mho/m ± 6 %
Body TSL temperature change during test	<1.0 °C	----	----

SAR result with Body TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	10.1 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**40.0 W/kg ± 18.8 % (k=2)**
SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Body TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	5.28 W/kg
SAR for nominal Body TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**21.0 W/kg ± 18.7 % (k=2)**

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Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of CNAS L0570)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	51.7Ω+ 6.73jΩ
Return Loss	- 23.3dB

Antenna Parameters with Body TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	47.8Ω+ 6.72jΩ
Return Loss	- 22.8dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.066 ns

After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.
No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG

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DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL Date: 03.26.2019

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d170

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.441 S/m; ε_r = 40.48; ρ = 1000 kg/m3

Phantom section: Center Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3617; ConvF(8.14, 8.14, 8.14) @ 1900 MHz; Calibrated: 1/31/2019
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1331; Calibrated: 2/6/2019
- Phantom: MFP_V5.1C ; Type: QD 000 P51CA; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7450)

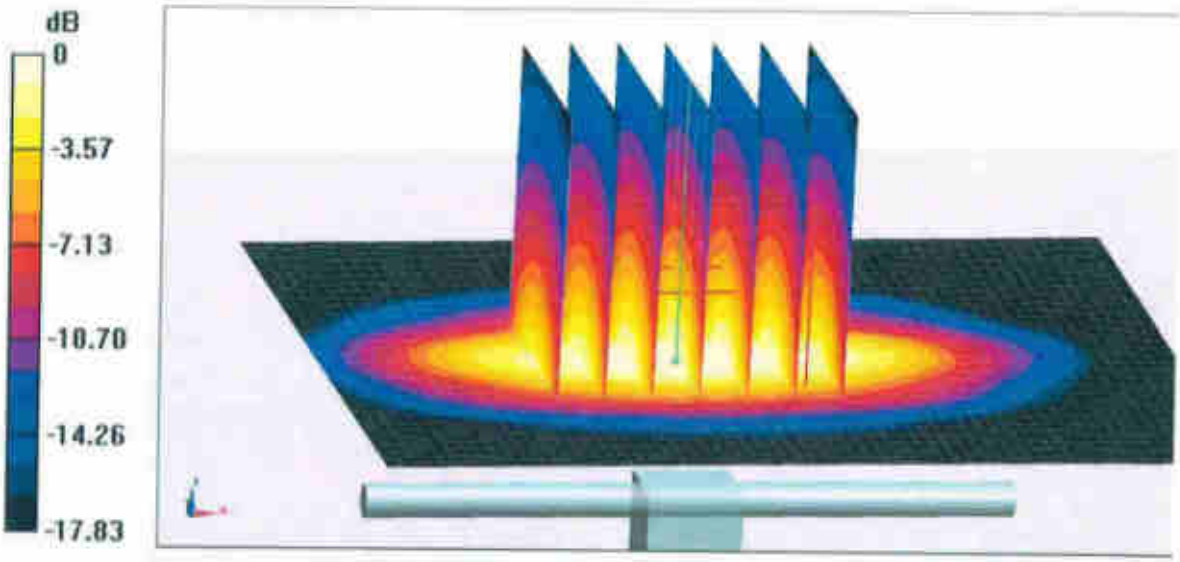
System Performance Check/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 97.54 V/m; Power Drift = 0.08 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.9 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 9.9 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.12 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.6 W/kg



0 dB = 15.6 W/kg = 11.93 dBW/kg

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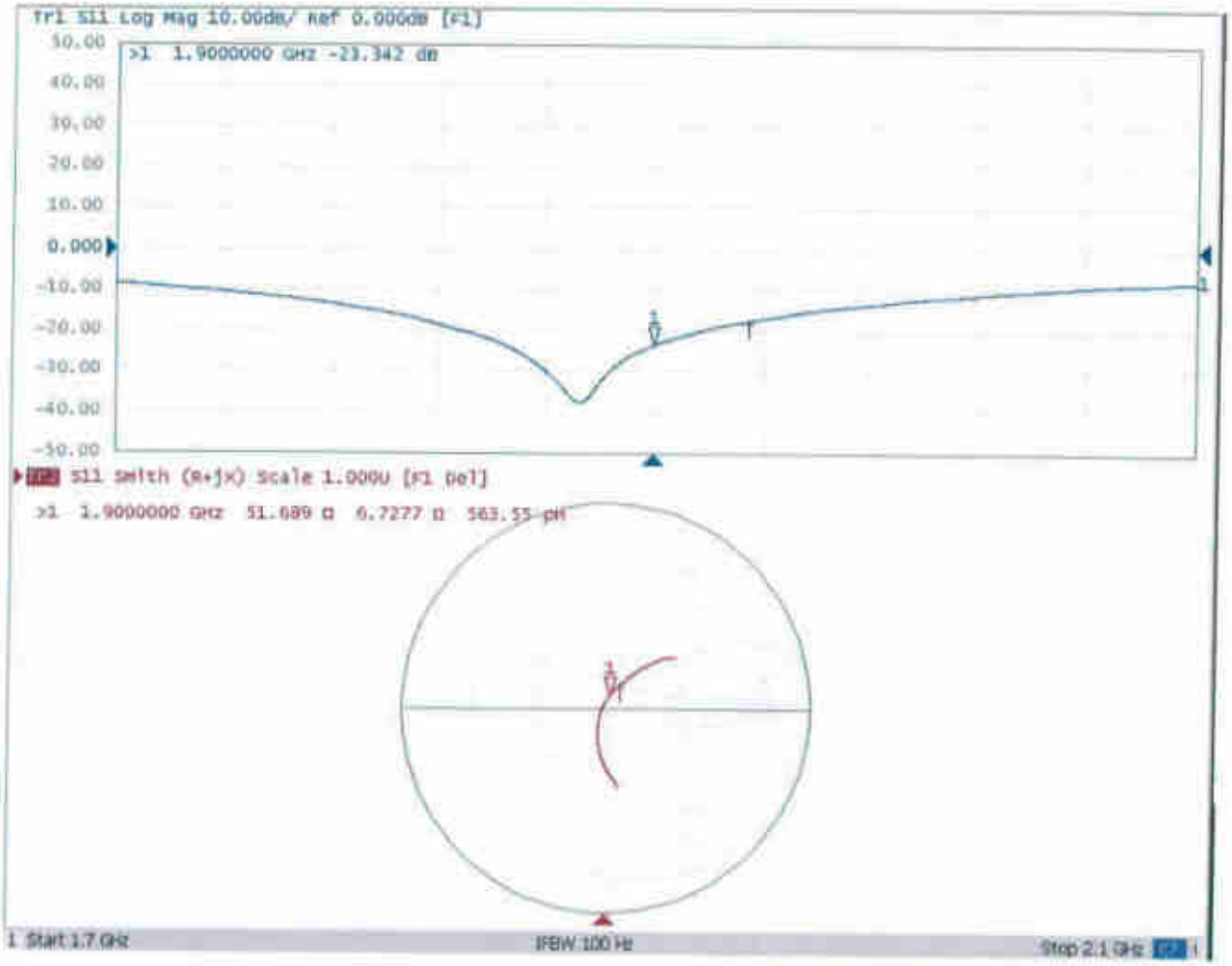
Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



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DASY5 Validation Report for Body TSL Date: 03.26.2019

Test Laboratory: CTTL, Beijing, China

DUT: Dipole 1900 MHz; Type: D1900V2; Serial: D1900V2 - SN: 5d170

Communication System: UID 0, CW; Frequency: 1900 MHz; Duty Cycle: 1:1

Medium parameters used: f = 1900 MHz; σ = 1.56 S/m; ε_r = 54.52; ρ = 1000 kg/m3

Phantom section: Right Section

DASY5 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN3617; ConvF(7.78, 7.78, 7.78) @ 1900 MHz; Calibrated: 1/31/2019
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn1331; Calibrated: 2/6/2019
- Phantom: MFP_V5.1C ; Type: QD 000 P51CA; Serial: 1062
- Measurement SW: DASY52, Version 52.10 (2); SEMCAD X Version 14.6.12 (7450)

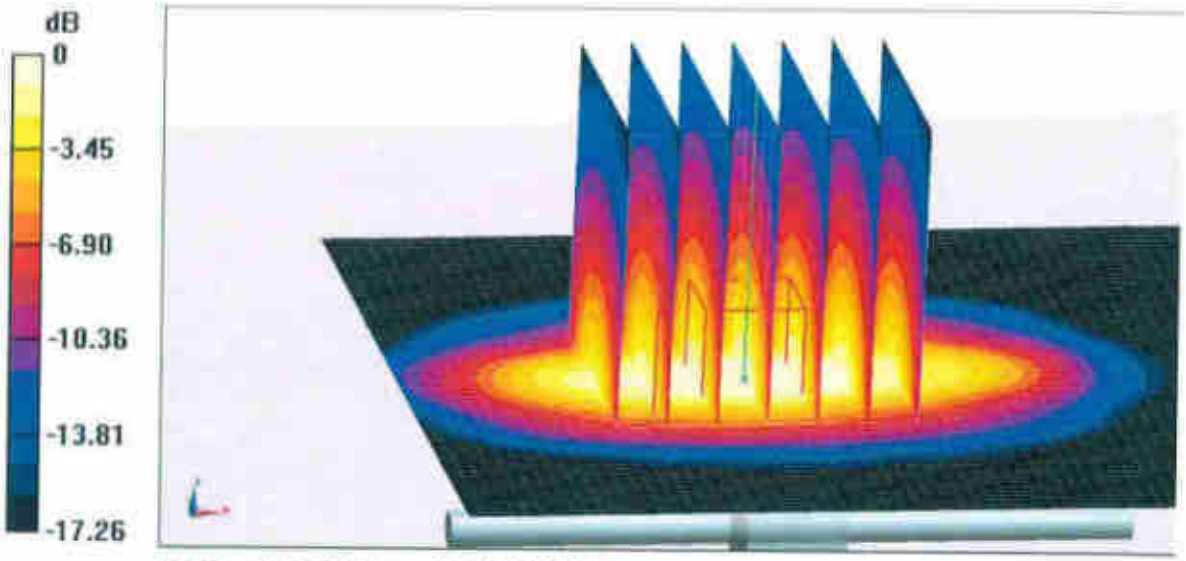
System Performance Check/Zoom Scan (7x7x7) (7x7x7)/Cube 0: Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm

Reference Value = 95.48 V/m; Power Drift = 0.04 dB

Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 18.6 W/kg

SAR(1 g) = 10.1 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 5.28 W/kg

Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 15.7 W/kg



0 dB = 15.7 W/kg = 11.96 dBW/kg

In Colleboration with
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CALIBRATION LABORATORY

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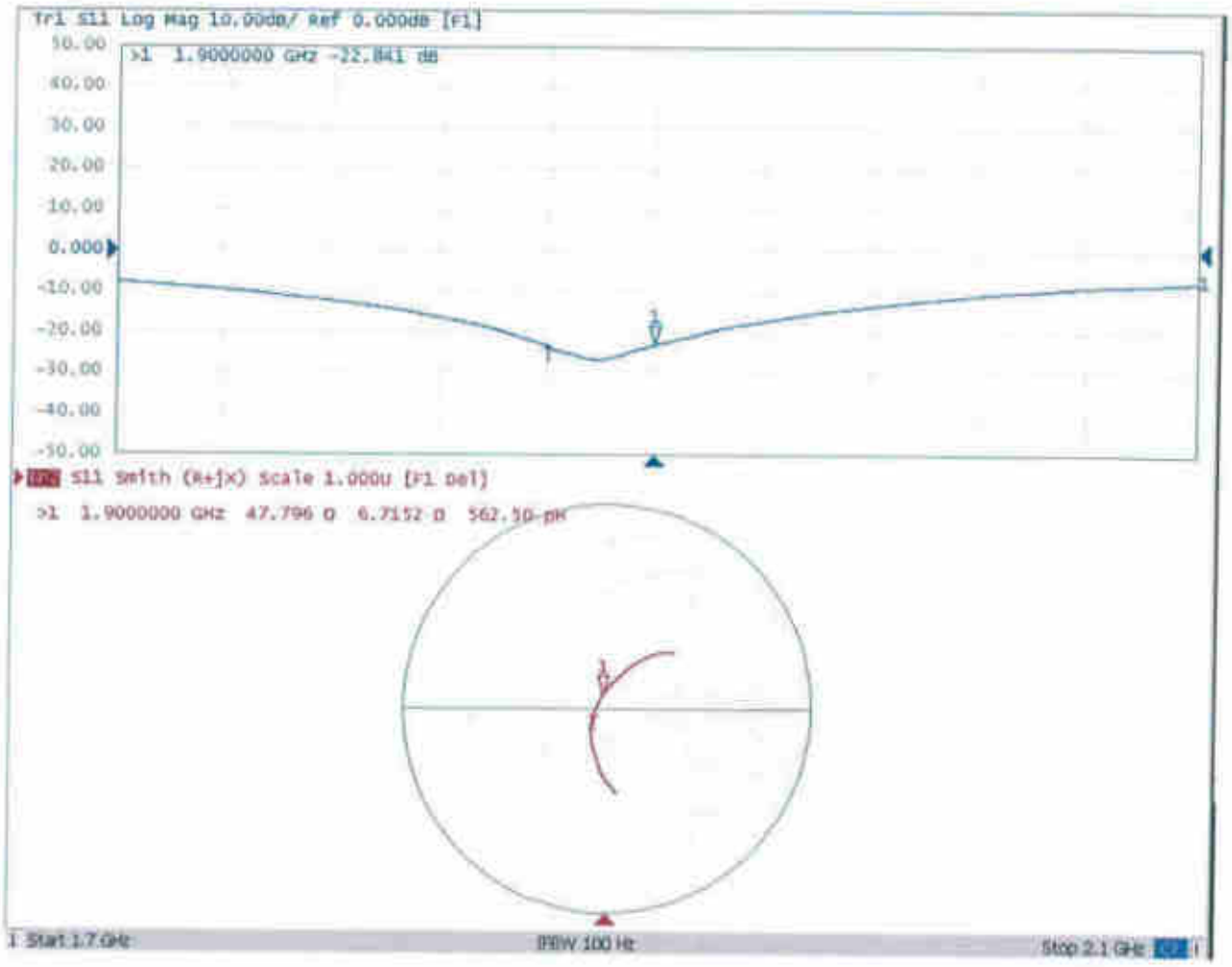
E-mail: cttl@chinattl.com http://www.chinattl.cn

Impedance Measurement Plot for Body TSL



D1900V2, Serial No. 5d170 Extended Dipole Calibrations

Referring to KDB 865664 D01, if dipoles are verified in return loss (<-20dB, within 20% of priorcalibration), and in impedance (within 5 ohm of prior calibration), the annual calibration is not necessary andthe calibration interval can be extended.

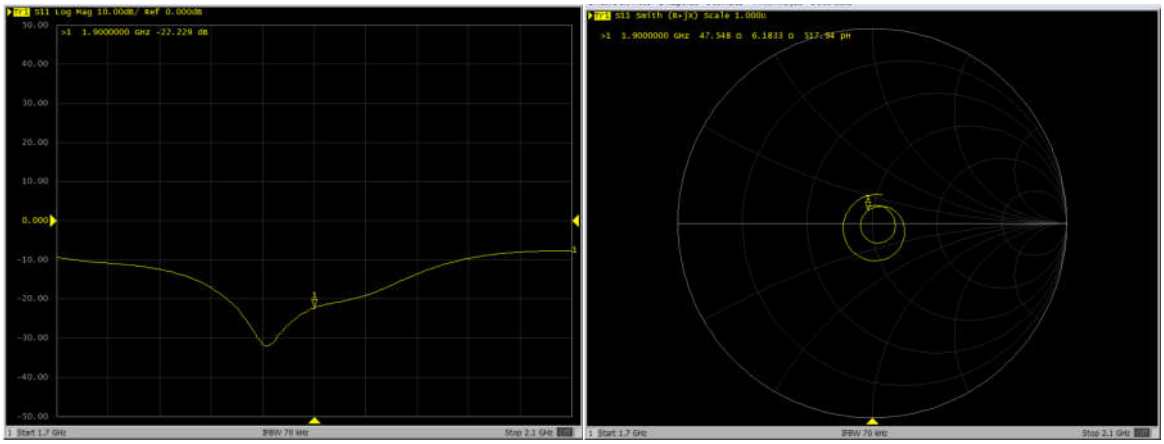
1900V2 – serial no. 5d170						
	1900 Head					
Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
2019.3.26	-23.3		47.8		6.7	
2020.3.25	-22.3	0.02	49.2	-1.4	7.4	-0.7
2021.3.25	-21.9	0.04	45.5	2.3	6.8	-0.1

<Justification of the extended calibration>

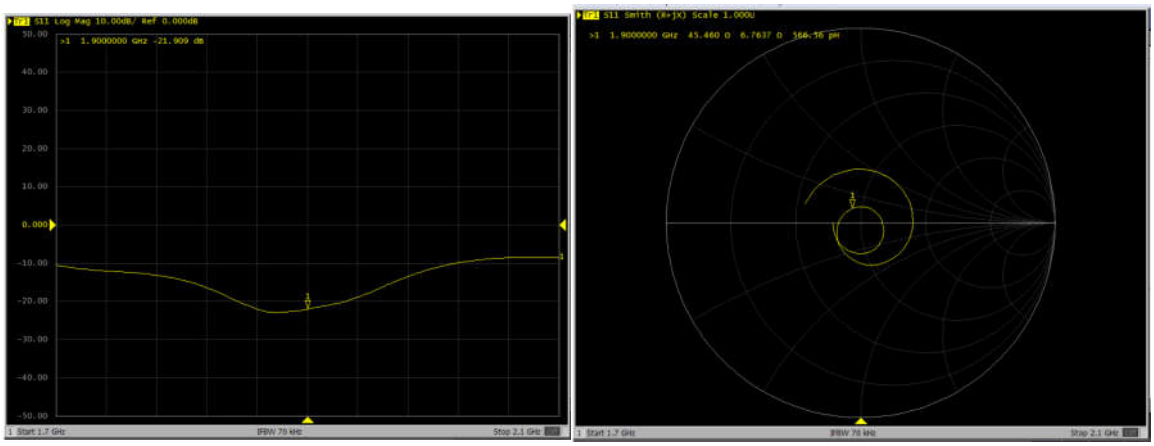
The return loss is < -20dB, within 20% of prior calibration; the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration. Therefore the verification result should support extended calibration.

Dipole Verification Data> D1900V2, serial no. 5d170

1900MHz – Head----2020.3.25



1900MHz – Head----2021.3.25



SPORTON INTERNATIONAL (KUNSHAN) INC.

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Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Client **Sporton**

Certificate No: D2600V2-1061_Nov20

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	D2600V2 - SN:1061
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-05.v11 Calibration Procedure for SAR Validation Sources between 0.7-3 GHz
Calibration date:	November 26, 2020

This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI). The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter NRP	SN: 104778	01-Apr-20 (No. 217-03100/03101)	Apr-21
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	01-Apr-20 (No. 217-03100)	Apr-21
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	01-Apr-20 (No. 217-03101)	Apr-21
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: BH9394 (20k)	31-Mar-20 (No. 217-03106)	Apr-21
Type-N mismatch combination	SN: 310982 / 06327	31-Mar-20 (No. 217-03104)	Apr-21
Reference Probe EX3DV4	SN: 7405	29-Jun-20 (No. EX3-7405_Jun20)	Jun-21
DAE4	SN: 601	02-Nov-20 (No. DAE4-601_Nov20)	Nov-21

Secondary Standards	ID #	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter E4419B	SN: GB39512475	30-Oct-14 (in house check Oct-20)	In house check: Oct-22
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: US37292783	07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-20)	In house check: Oct-22
Power sensor HP 8481A	SN: MY41092317	07-Oct-15 (in house check Oct-20)	In house check: Oct-22
RF generator R&S SMT-06	SN: 100972	15-Jun-15 (in house check Oct-20)	In house check: Oct-22
Network Analyzer Agilent E8358A	SN: US41080477	31-Mar-14 (in house check Oct-20)	In house check: Oct-21

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Claudio Leubler	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: November 26, 2020

This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.

Glossary:

TSL	tissue simulating liquid
ConvF	sensitivity in TSL / NORM x,y,z
N/A	not applicable or not measured

Calibration is Performed According to the Following Standards:

a) IEEE Std 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Averaged Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", June 2013
b) IEC 62209-1, "Measurement procedure for the assessment of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) from hand-held and body-mounted devices used next to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 6 GHz)", July 2016
c) IEC 62209-2, "Procedure to determine the Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)", March 2010
d) KDB 865664, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz"

Additional Documentation:

e) DASY4/5 System Handbook

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters:

- *Measurement Conditions:* Further details are available from the Validation Report at the end of the certificate. All figures stated in the certificate are valid at the frequency indicated.
- *Antenna Parameters with TSL:* The dipole is mounted with the spacer to position its feed point exactly below the center marking of the flat phantom section, with the arms oriented parallel to the body axis.
- *Feed Point Impedance and Return Loss:* These parameters are measured with the dipole positioned under the liquid filled phantom. The impedance stated is transformed from the measurement at the SMA connector to the feed point. The Return Loss ensures low reflected power. No uncertainty required.
- *Electrical Delay:* One-way delay between the SMA connector and the antenna feed point. No uncertainty required.
- *SAR measured:* SAR measured at the stated antenna input power.
- *SAR normalized:* SAR as measured, normalized to an input power of 1 W at the antenna connector.
- *SAR for nominal TSL parameters:* The measured TSL parameters are used to calculate the nominal SAR result.

The reported uncertainty of measurement is stated as the standard uncertainty of measurement multiplied by the coverage factor k=2, which for a normal distribution corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.

Measurement Conditions

DASY system configuration, as far as not given on page 1.

DASY Version	DASY5	V52.10.4
Extrapolation	Advanced Extrapolation	
Phantom	Modular Flat Phantom	
Distance Dipole Center - TSL	10 mm	with Spacer
Zoom Scan Resolution	dx, dy, dz = 5 mm	
Frequency	2600 MHz ± 1 MHz	

Head TSL parameters

The following parameters and calculations were applied.

	Temperature	**Permittivity**	**Conductivity**
Nominal Head TSL parameters	22.0 °C	39.0	1.96 mho/m
Measured Head TSL parameters	(22.0 ± 0.2) °C	37.6 ± 6 %	2.03 mho/m ± 6 %
Head TSL temperature change during test	< 0.5 °C	----	----

SAR result with Head TSL

SAR averaged over 1 cm^3 (1 g) of Head TSL	Condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	14.5 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**56.6 W/kg ± 17.0 % (k=2)**

SAR averaged over 10 cm^3 (10 g) of Head TSL	condition	
SAR measured	250 mW input power	6.37 W/kg
SAR for nominal Head TSL parameters	normalized to 1W	**25.1 W/kg ± 16.5 % (k=2)**

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS 0108)

Antenna Parameters with Head TSL

Impedance, transformed to feed point	55.6 Ω - 2.3 jΩ
Return Loss	- 24.8 dB

General Antenna Parameters and Design

Electrical Delay (one direction)	1.149 ns

After long term use with 100W radiated power, only a slight warming of the dipole near the feedpoint can be measured.

The dipole is made of standard semirigid coaxial cable. The center conductor of the feeding line is directly connected to the second arm of the dipole. The antenna is therefore short-circuited for DC-signals. On some of the dipoles, small end caps are added to the dipole arms in order to improve matching when loaded according to the position as explained in the "Measurement Conditions" paragraph. The SAR data are not affected by this change. The overall dipole length is still according to the Standard.
No excessive force must be applied to the dipole arms, because they might bend or the soldered connections near the feedpoint may be damaged.

Additional EUT Data

Manufactured by	SPEAG

DASY5 Validation Report for Head TSL

Date: 26.11.2020

Test Laboratory: SPEAG, Zurich, Switzerland

DUT: Dipole 2600 MHz; Type: D2600V2; Serial: D2600V2 - SN:1061

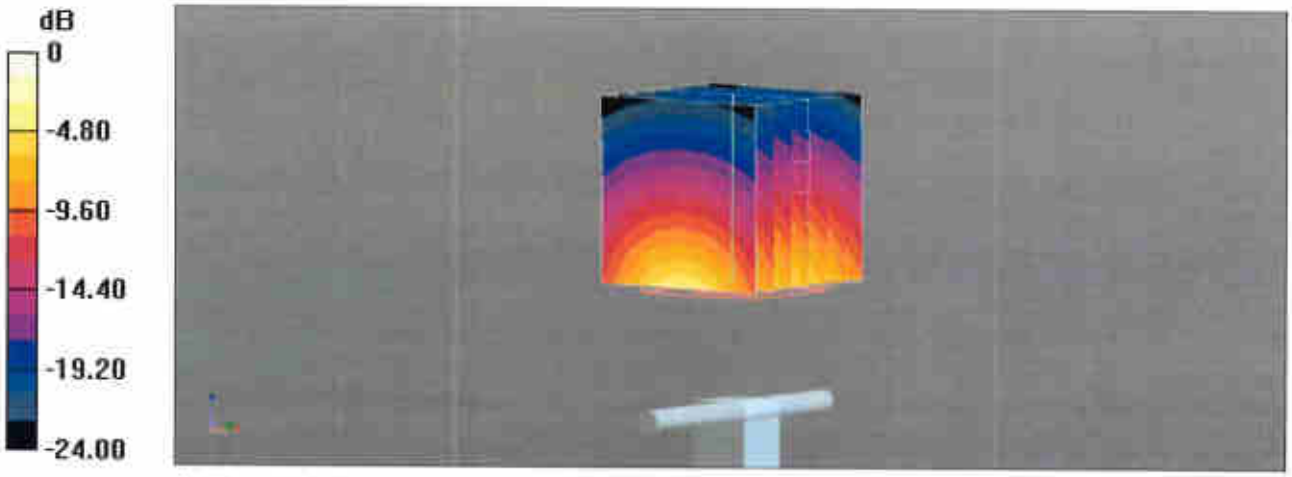
Communication System: UID 0 - CW; Frequency: 2600 MHz
Medium parameters used: f = 2600 MHz; σ = 2.03 S/m; ε_r = 37.6; ρ = 1000 kg/m^3
Phantom section: Flat Section
Measurement Standard: DASY5 (IEEE/IEC/ANSI C63.19-2011)

DASY52 Configuration:

- Probe: EX3DV4 - SN7405; ConvF(7.54, 7.54, 7.54) @ 2600 MHz; Calibrated: 29.06.2020
- Sensor-Surface: 1.4mm (Mechanical Surface Detection)
- Electronics: DAE4 Sn601; Calibrated: 02.11.2020
- Phantom: Flat Phantom 5.0 (front); Type: QD 000 P50 AA; Serial: 1001
- DASY52 52.10.4(1527); SEMCAD X 14.6.14(7483)

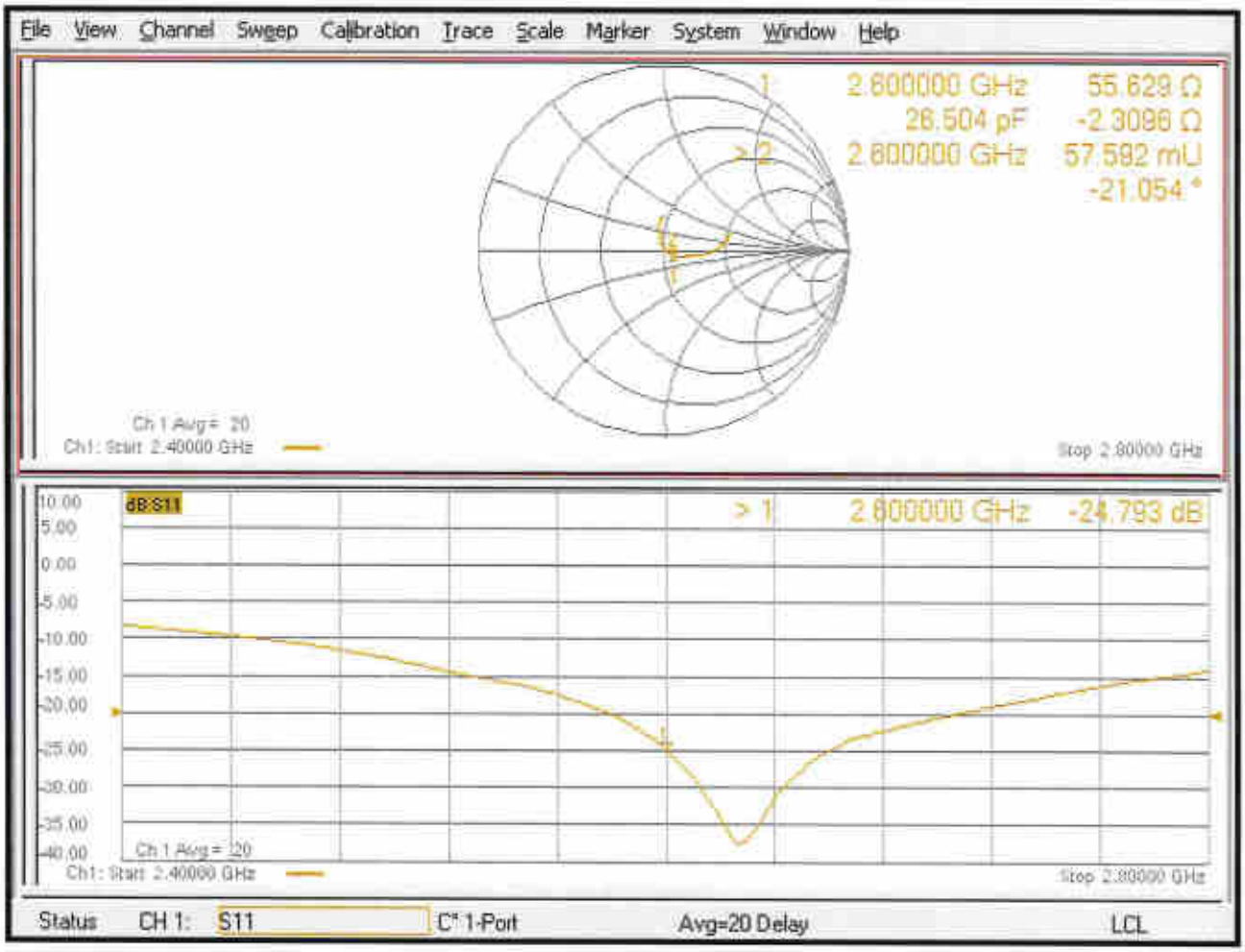
Dipole Calibration for Head Tissue/Pin=250 mW, d=10mm/Zoom Scan (7x7x7)/Cube 0:

Measurement grid: dx=5mm, dy=5mm, dz=5mm
Reference Value = 119.2 V/m; Power Drift = -0.04 dB
Peak SAR (extrapolated) = 30.9 W/kg
SAR(1 g) = 14.5 W/kg; SAR(10 g) = 6.37 W/kg
Smallest distance from peaks to all points 3 dB below = 8.9 mm
Ratio of SAR at M2 to SAR at M1 = 47%
Maximum value of SAR (measured) = 25.0 W/kg



0 dB = 25.0 W/kg = 13.98 dBW/kg

Impedance Measurement Plot for Head TSL



D2600V2, Serial No. 1061 Extended Dipole Calibrations

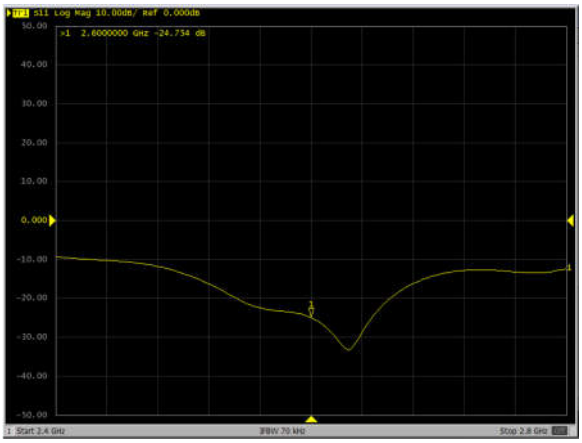
Referring to KDB 865664 D01, if dipoles are verified in return loss (<-20dB, within 20% of prior calibration), and in impedance (within 5 ohm of prior calibration), the annual calibration is not necessary and the calibration interval can be extended.

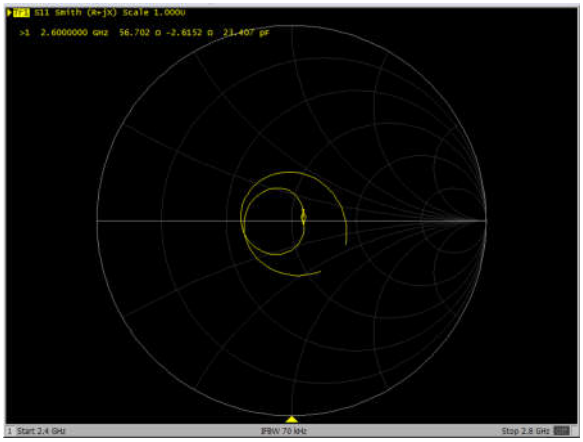
D2600V2 – serial no. 1061						
2600 Head						
Date of Measurement	Return-Loss (dB)	Delta (%)	Real Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)	Imaginary Impedance (ohm)	Delta (ohm)
2020.11.26	-24.79		55.63		-2.31	
2021.11.25	-24.75	0.00	56.70	-1.07	-2.62	0.31

<Justification of the extended calibration>

The return loss is < -20dB, within 20% of prior calibration; the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration. Therefore the verification result should support extended calibration.

Dipole Verification Data> D2600V2, serial no. 1061





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Schmid & Partner Engineering AG

s p e a g

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Phone +41 44 245 9700, Fax +41 44 245 9779
www.speag.swiss, info@speag.swiss

1664

IMPORTANT NOTICE

USAGE OF THE DAE4

The DAE unit is a delicate, high precision instrument and requires careful treatment by the user. There are no serviceable parts inside the DAE. Special attention shall be given to the following points:

Battery Exchange: The battery cover of the DAE4 unit is fixed using a screw, over tightening the screw may cause the threads inside the DAE to wear out.

Shipping of the DAE: Before shipping the DAE to SPEAG for calibration, remove the batteries and pack the DAE in an antistatic bag. This antistatic bag shall then be packed into a larger box or container which protects the DAE from impacts during transportation. The package shall be marked to indicate that a fragile instrument is inside.

E-Stop Failures: Touch detection may be malfunctioning due to broken magnets in the E-stop. Rough handling of the E-stop may lead to damage of these magnets. Touch and collision errors are often caused by dust and dirt accumulated in the E-stop. To prevent E-stop failure, the customer shall always mount the probe to the DAE carefully and keep the DAE unit in a non-dusty environment if not used for measurements.

Repair: Minor repairs are performed at no extra cost during the annual calibration. However, SPEAG reserves the right to charge for any repair especially if rough unprofessional handling caused the defect.

DASY Configuration Files: Since the exact values of the DAE input resistances, as measured during the calibration procedure of a DAE unit, are not used by the DASY software, a nominal value of 200 MOhm is given in the corresponding configuration file.

Important Note:
Warranty and calibration is void if the DAE unit is disassembled partly or fully by the Customer.

Important Note:
Never attempt to grease or oil the E-stop assembly. Cleaning and readjusting of the E-stop assembly is allowed by certified SPEAG personnel only and is part of the annual calibration procedure.

Important Note:
To prevent damage of the DAE probe connector pins, use great care when installing the probe to the DAE. Carefully connect the probe with the connector notch oriented in the mating position. Avoid any rotational movement of the probe body versus the DAE while turning the locking nut of the connector. The same care shall be used when disconnecting the probe from the DAE.

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Zeughausstrasse 43, 8004 Zurich, Switzerland

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Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Client **Sporton**

Certificate No: DAE4-1664_Mar21

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	DAE4 - SD 000 D04 BO - SN: 1664
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-06.v30 Calibration procedure for the data acquisition electronics (DAE)
Calibration date:	March 01, 2021

This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI).
The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID #	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Keithley Multimeter Type 2001	SN: 0810278	07-Sep-20 (No:28647)	Sep-21
Secondary Standards	**ID #**	**Check Date (in house)**	**Scheduled Check**
Auto DAE Calibration Unit	SE UWS 053 AA 1001	07-Jan-21 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-22
Calibrator Box V2.1	SE UMS 006 AA 1002	07-Jan-21 (in house check)	In house check: Jan-22

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Adrian Gehring	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Sven Kühn	Deputy Manager	i.V.

Issued: March 1, 2021

This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without written approval of the laboratory.

Glossary

DAE	data acquisition electronics
Connector angle	information used in DASY system to align probe sensor X to the robot coordinate system.

Methods Applied and Interpretation of Parameters

- *DC Voltage Measurement:* Calibration Factor assessed for use in DASY system by comparison with a calibrated instrument traceable to national standards. The figure given corresponds to the full scale range of the voltmeter in the respective range.
- *Connector angle*: The angle of the connector is assessed measuring the angle mechanically by a tool inserted. Uncertainty is not required.
- The following parameters as documented in the Appendix contain technical information as a result from the performance test and require no uncertainty.
  - *DC Voltage Measurement Linearity:* Verification of the Linearity at +10% and -10% of the nominal calibration voltage. Influence of offset voltage is included in this measurement.
  - *Common mode sensitivity:* Influence of a positive or negative common mode voltage on the differential measurement.
  - *Channel separation:* Influence of a voltage on the neighbor channels not subject to an input voltage.
  - *AD Converter Values with inputs shorted:* Values on the internal AD converter corresponding to zero input voltage
  - *Input Offset Measurement*: Output voltage and statistical results over a large number of zero voltage measurements.
  - *Input Offset Current:* Typical value for information; Maximum channel input offset current, not considering the input resistance.
  - *Input resistance:* Typical value for information: DAE input resistance at the connector, during internal auto-zeroing and during measurement.
  - *Low Battery Alarm Voltage:* Typical value for information. Below this voltage, a battery alarm signal is generated.
  - *Power consumption:* Typical value for information. Supply currents in various operating modes.

DC Voltage Measurement

A/D - Converter Resolution nominal

High Range:	1LSB =	6.1μV ,	full range =	-100...+300 mV
Low Range:	1LSB =	61nV ,	full range =	-1.....+3mV

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

Calibration Factors	X	Y	Z
High Range	404.849 ± 0.02% (k=2)	404.744 ± 0.02% (k=2)	405.016 ± 0.02% (k=2)
Low Range	4.01009 ± 1.50% (k=2)	4.00023 ± 1.50% (k=2)	4.00200 ± 1.50% (k=2)

Connector Angle

Connector Angle to be used in DASY system	103.0 ° ± 1 °

Appendix (Additional assessments outside the scope of SCS0108)

1. DC Voltage Linearity

High Range		Reading (µV)	Difference (µV)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	199990.99	-0.39	-0.00
Channel X	+ Input	20002.55	0.83	0.00
Channel X	- Input	-19999.25	1.98	-0.01
Channel Y	+ Input	199990.69	-0.86	-0.00
Channel Y	+ Input	20000.47	-1.14	-0.01
Channel Y	- Input	-20002.08	-0.70	0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	199991.32	-0.07	-0.00
Channel Z	+ Input	19999.08	-2.48	-0.01
Channel Z	- Input	-20002.98	-1.65	0.01

Low Range		Reading (µV)	Difference (µV)	Error (%)
Channel X	+ Input	2001.09	0.02	0.00
Channel X	+ Input	201.53	0.04	0.02
Channel X	- Input	-198.42	0.01	-0.01
Channel Y	+ Input	2000.85	-0.15	-0.01
Channel Y	+ Input	201.00	-0.40	-0.20
Channel Y	- Input	-199.10	-0.60	0.30
Channel Z	+ Input	2001.00	0.18	0.01
Channel Z	+ Input	200.39	-0.94	-0.46
Channel Z	- Input	-199.74	-1.14	0.58

2. Common mode sensitivity

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Common mode Input Voltage (mV)	High Range Average Reading (µV)	Low Range Average Reading (µV)
Channel X	200	-4.80	-6.52
	- 200	7.00	5.68
Channel Y	200	6.90	6.70
	- 200	-8.40	-8.58
Channel Z	200	9.54	9.26
	- 200	-12.81	-12.46

3. Channel separation

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	Input Voltage (mV)	Channel X (µV)	Channel Y (µV)	Channel Z (µV)
Channel X	200	-	2.37	-2.75
Channel Y	200	6.16	-	3.84
Channel Z	200	7.65	4.18	-

4. AD-Converter Values with inputs shorted

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec

	High Range (LSB)	Low Range (LSB)
Channel X	16004	16539
Channel Y	16012	16123
Channel Z	16045	15644

5. Input Offset Measurement

DASY measurement parameters: Auto Zero Time: 3 sec; Measuring time: 3 sec
Input 10MΩ

	Average (μV)	min. Offset (μV)	max. Offset (μV)	Std. Deviation (μV)
Channel X	-1.96	-3.91	0.23	0.45
Channel Y	-0.22	-1.06	0.62	0.33
Channel Z	-0.82	-1.68	-0.07	0.29

6. Input Offset Current

Nominal Input circuitry offset current on all channels: <25fA

7. Input Resistance (Typical values for information)

	Zeroing (kOhm)	Measuring (MOhm)
Channel X	200	200
Channel Y	200	200
Channel Z	200	200

8. Low Battery Alarm Voltage (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Alarm Level (VDC)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+7.9
Supply (- Vcc)	-7.6

9. Power Consumption (Typical values for information)

Typical values	Switched off (mA)	Stand by (mA)	Transmitting (mA)
Supply (+ Vcc)	+0.01	+6	+14
Supply (- Vcc)	–0.01	-8	-9

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Accreditation No.: SCS 0108

Client **Sporton**

Certificate No: EX3-7641_Mar21

CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE

Object	EX3DV4 - SN:7641
Calibration procedure(s)	QA CAL-01.v9, QA CAL-14.v6, QA CAL-23.v5, QA CAL-25.v7 Calibration procedure for dosimetric E-field probes
Calibration date:	March 15, 2021

This calibration certificate documents the traceability to national standards, which realize the physical units of measurements (SI).
The measurements and the uncertainties with confidence probability are given on the following pages and are part of the certificate.

All calibrations have been conducted in the closed laboratory facility: environment temperature (22 ± 3)°C and humidity < 70%.

Calibration Equipment used (M&TE critical for calibration)

Primary Standards	ID	Cal Date (Certificate No.)	Scheduled Calibration
Power meter NRP	SN: 104778	01-Apr-20 (No. 217-03100/03101)	Apr-21
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103244	01-Apr-20 (No. 217-03100)	Apr-21
Power sensor NRP-Z91	SN: 103245	01-Apr-20 (No. 217-03101)	Apr-21
Reference 20 dB Attenuator	SN: CC2552 (20x)	31-Mar-20 (No. 217-03106)	Apr-21
DAE4	SN: 660	23-Dec-20 (No. DAE4-660_Dec20)	Dec-21
Reference Probe ES3DV2	SN: 3013	30-Dec-20 (No. ES3-3013_Dec20)	Dec-21
Secondary Standards	ID	Check Date (in house)	Scheduled Check
Power meter E4419B	SN: GB41293874	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-20)	In house check: Jun-22
Power sensor E4412A	SN: MY41498087	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-20)	In house check: Jun-22
Power sensor E4412A	SN: 000110210	06-Apr-16 (in house check Jun-20)	In house check: Jun-22
RF generator HP 8648C	SN: US3642U01700	04-Aug-99 (in house check Jun-20)	In house check: Jun-22
Network Analyzer E8358A	SN: US41080477	31-Mar-14 (in house check Oct-20)	In house check: Oct-21

	Name	Function	Signature
Calibrated by:	Leif Klysner	Laboratory Technician	
Approved by:	Katja Pokovic	Technical Manager	

Issued: March 15, 2021

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